

GEOGRAPHY AND STAMPS

GEOGRAPHY AND STAMPS

by

KENT B. STILES

*Author of "Stamps—
An Outline of Philately"*

~~DAR
RADY POLONII AMERYKANISKOJ~~

~~DISCARDED~~

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NEW YORK AND LONDON

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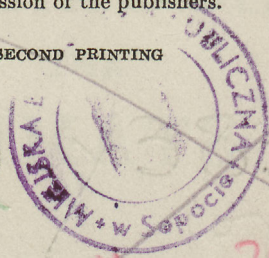
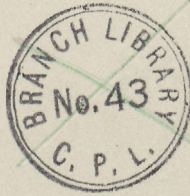
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SECOND PRINTING

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The Maple Press Company, York, Pa.

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To my wife
Elizabeth Forman

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FOREWORD

IF the author were asked to choose, from all stamp designs, that one which might be considered most truly representative to symbolize the spirit of this book, the illustration likely to be selected would be found on Canada's 2 cents lavender and carmine issued in 1898 on the occasion of the introduction of British imperial penny postage—an empire's Christmas gift that year to "a people on which the sun never sets."

On this postal adhesive is reproduced a map of the world as geographers knew it almost at the dawn of the Twentieth Century, and the empire's land possessions of that period are shown in carmine.



A stamp is a small thing and the world is large, so that the use of this particular design led to some amusing exaggerations; for the carmine portion includes a part of the United States and a bit of France, while Cape of Good Hope, the southern extremity of Africa, appears to be an island.

Inscribed below the design we read: "We hold a vaster empire than has been"—Sir Lewis Morris.

Were another such stamp to be issued today, in the same colors, comparison between it and the earlier one would show an increase in the area of the carmine, for the empire of which Sir Lewis penned is even more vast now than then.

The World War brought Britain much terrain which on the 1898 adhesive is in lavender. While we have no postal example on which this expansion is indicated in map form, stamps have emanated from those countries which have been incorporated into the empire during the intervening years—and to possess background information as to when and where and why this postal paper was printed and distributed is to know something about evolution in geography during these past three decades.

The postage stamp precedes the map-maker's pencil, nine times out of ten. A colony is captured or purchased or given into the political keeping of a major Power and before the geography publisher has time to revise boundary lines and issue his book showing the change, postage stamps appear which in vignette and inscription indicate the development.

So the postage stamp is often geography's advance messenger. Or it may be geography's colorful and pictorial reminder—as when postal paper is employed to commemorate the founding of a city, the birth of a republic, the opening of a port to world commerce; when it is used as propaganda during an international land controversy to stimulate a people's imagination and ambition; when its design is intended to awaken interest in the transportation of mail by air; when it is put forth by way

of advertising the whereabouts of a little known bit of land; when its borders are made the frames of pictures of Nature's scenic wonders and beauties in an effort to attract tourists with money and leisure.

Enemy troops are withdrawn from an occupied territory, and postage stamps are issued by the liberated people in celebration.

A city lost by the fortunes of war is restored under the terms of a treaty of peace, and postage stamps express exultation over advantage gained.

The mixed population of a tiny country is instructed to vote in favor of one or another of suggested motherlands, and special postage stamps, in circulation during the plebiscite, become a record of this transition in geography.

Adventurers and discoverers, moving forward by ship or plane or camel or horse, perform deeds which carry their names down in the glory of history, and postage stamps bear their portraits and textual references to their accomplishments.

A president of the United States arbitrates a boundary dispute between two foreign republics, and postage stamps are issued in gratitude of his decision.

The League of Nations places within the guidance of a leading Power a semicivilized country in the dark hinterland, and postage stamps become symbols of a sincere effort to introduce the lights of culture and learning.

All these things and many others become known to the man or woman who studies designs and

inscriptions on stamps assembled. Postal paper the world over is intimately associated with past and present geography. Maps, rivers, harbors, cities, capitol buildings, canals, streets, mountains, deserts, plains, lakes, oceans, seas, picturesque ruins—these are to be found illustrated on stamps. All such postal paper within the album of one collector would represent a panorama from the earliest times.

Perhaps the foregoing makes apparent the purpose of this book, which is to present, it is hoped entertainingly and informatively, geography's romantic story as interpreted by one of the world's ubiquitous commoners—the postage stamp.

K. B. S.

NEW YORK, N. Y.,
November, 1931.

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PART I

CHAPTER I

THE MAP MAN'S PAGEANT

THE postage stamp, modern convenience for prepaying the service of mail transportation, has become a vivid symbol of geography's pageant.

Designs and inscriptions adorning literally thousands of these bits of postal paper present to him who reads and interprets an illustrated story of those political developments which periodically require that revisions be made in the map of the world.

The war of 1914-18 and the period immediately thereafter form a magnificent example. Out of the great land that was the domain of the Romanoff dynasty were carved republics which include Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Soviet Russia. Elsewhere in Europe, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia were born, while Germany and Austria lost their status as empires and became republics. Bosnia and Herzegovina disappeared, as did Serbia and Montenegro. Bulgaria and Hungary diminished in size, while Rumania expanded.

Germany surrendered her outpost colonies—among them, in Australasia, New Guinea and Samoa; in Africa, Togo and the Cameroons and German East Africa. Germany lost also part of Schleswig, in Europe, while Danzig became a free state. Belgium, Denmark, France, Great



Bosnia recalls Sarajevo and June 28, 1914—scene and date of the firing of "the spark that set off the World War"



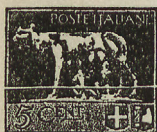
Australian stamp with portrait of Sir Charles Sturt, who penetrated Australia



Canada postally commemorates the birth of the Confederation in 1867



Gabon honors de Brazza, explorer and colonizer



Rome is founded

Britain and Portugal were beneficiaries of Germany's losses.

Turkey was stripped of land bearing such names as Arabia, Azerbaijan, Castellorizo, Kuwait, Mesopotamia, Syria; and, her star of empire waning, evolved into a republic.

Many maps are produced in colors, and now the makers of maps were compelled to revise the colors in order adequately to represent Belgian East Africa, Hejaz, Kenya Colony, Palestine, Nejd, Tanganyika, Transjordan, and other lands bearing names which were relatively of minor importance to students of geographies published prior to 1914; and in order also to illustrate the true picture of boundaries which had shifted, colonies which had been lost and gained and partitioned, nations which had survived the travails of birth, and at the same time erase from their records those countries which, today unmourned by men with liberal beliefs, had passed into deserved oblivion.

But before the map makers mixed their colors and traced new lines postage stamps had been issued which, in vignette and text, today serve as illustrated momentoes of the successive phases of the World War and post-war periods of geographical evolution.

As has been indicated in our foreword, postage stamps with significant designs and appropriate inscriptions *preceded*, not followed, the burdens of the map authorities. *Nomenclature new to geography publishers was old to stamp collectors by the time the revised geographies reached libraries, schools and homes.*

To tell the story of the postage stamp's intimate association with early and modern geography is to narrate, at the same time, something of history. This is inevitable because geography and history are in themselves, in many respects, one.

Cook discovers Hawaii. Sturt penetrates Australia. Cabral finds Brazil. Diaz rounds Cape of Good Hope. Stanley reaches Livingstone in Africa. Balboa looks out upon the Pacific. Hudson sails up the American river which bears his name. Da Gama seeks a maritime route to the riches of the Orient. De Brazza explores what is now Gabon. Columbus voyages to a continent hitherto unknown to Europeans.

All that is history. But it is, also, geography.

Governments are founded—Argentina, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bolivia, Canada as a federation, Central Lithuania, Cuba as a republic, Far Eastern Republic, Georgia, Germany as a republic, Hejaz, Hungary as a kingdom without a monarch, Karelia, Liberia, Mongolia, New South Wales, Ukrania, Yugoslavia. A few continue in existence, postally, only temporarily.

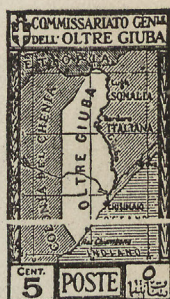
Cities are established—Asuncion, Canberra, Charleston, Hong Kong, Jamestown, Leon and Granada, New Delhi, Panama, Quebec, Rome, San Salvador, Shanghai.

Ports are opened to commerce—Montevideo, Port Fuad, Rosario.

Colonies are created—Aguera, Algeria, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Barbuda, Cyprus, Cyrenaica, Italian Somaliland, Massachusetts Bay, New



Uruguay transforms
Montevideo into a
modern port



How Italy postally pub-
licized a new colony—Oltre
Giuba



Lithuania commemorates
its National
Assembly



Jon Sigurdsson, who gave
Iceland its constitution



Tanganyika—territory
under mandate



Norway acquires Svalbard
—otherwise Spitsbergen

Guinea, Niger, Oltre Giuba, Rhodesia, Rio de Oro, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, Tripolitania, Tunis, Upper Volta, Wallis and Futuna.

Parliaments begin to function, as in Iceland, Germany, Lithuania.

Constitutions are drawn up, as in Danzig, Iceland, Norway, Uruguay.

(Wars are started, fought and concluded, with territory occupied during hostilities—the World War, the conflict between the United States and Spain, the Balkan wars, the war between Chile and Peru.

Mandates are decreed by international legislative assemblies, affecting Alaouites, Lebanon, South West Africa, Syria, Tanganyika, and islands in Oceania.

Plebiscites are held, as in Allenstein, Carinthia, Eastern Silesia, Marienwerder, Schleswig, the southern Italian states, Upper Silesia.

Territory is annexed—Alaska and Louisiana by the United States, Fiume by Italy, Guanacaste by Costa Rica, Spitsbergen by Norway, Upper Silesia by Poland.

Confiscated land is restored—Bessarabia and Dobrudja and Transylvania to Rumania, Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium, Julian Venetia to Italy, the Rhineland to Germany.

Possession of land is disputed, as between Dominican Republic and Haiti, between Argentina and Paraguay, between Poland and Lithuania, between Great Britain and Venezuela.

Nations are liberated from alien yokes and attain national independence—the United States, Bul-

garia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Hinterlands are opened up to civilization, as French and British possessions in "the Bright Continent," Africa.

All that is history. But, again, it is geography.

Lindbergh spans the Atlantic as the lone eagle and makes a good will tour to Pan-American countries. Hawker and Grieve and Alcock and Brown of England, Gallarza and Franco of Spain, de Pinedo of Italy, Amundsen of Norway, Carranza of Mexico, Kingsford-Smith of Australia, and other pioneers of the air, make notable flights. The German dirigible Graf Zeppelin voyages from Friedrichshafen to South and North America and subsequently to Egypt, Russia, Iceland, Finland and far into arctic regions. National and international air services for mail-carrying are established. All these journeys and developments are identified with geography.

Postal paper, printed in squares, circles, rhomboids, triangles, rectangles, record all these happenings.

The United States, Argentina, Australian Commonwealth, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Ireland, New Caledonia, Turkey, Venezuela and many other countries have utilized maps as designs for stamps. Surely this is geography.

Portraits of several noted geographers and patrons of exploration and discovery have appeared on stamps; and other postal adhesives have been issued which commemorate the founding of geo-



Marienwerder—a
plebiscite
stamp



Haiti hails settlement of
frontier dispute with Do-
minican Republic



Venetia Julia
is restored
to Italy



Lindbergh and his mythical
black cat on a Spanish air
mail stamp



Gustave Wasa, who
liberated Sweden
from the Danes



Rhodesia postally illus-
trates its world—
famous waterfalls

graphical societies, while the activities of several such organizations of national character have been financed in part through the printing and sale of stamps especially distributed for that purpose.

Stamps have been used by many nations to advertise scenes of local and more extended fame. Niagara Falls and San Francisco's Golden Gate and New York Harbor in the United States, the Pink and White Terraces of New Zealand, Victoria Falls in Rhodesia, the mountain Monotomba in Nicaragua, Turkey's Sweet Waters of Europe—dozens of noted lakes, famous peaks and important rivers are postally illustrated. Some are there through quiet pride; others, as our foreword has suggested, frankly represent official effort to lure moneyed sightseers.

In the chapters which follow will be told, with appropriate pictures as found on stamps, stories and episodes directly associated with early and modern geography. The geographical positions of nearly one thousand stamp-issuing major and minor governments of the past and today will be set forth, and the present political status of each which survives will be defined—whether republic, monarchy, dominion, colony, mandate territory, and so on—while regarding those which have vanished, background information will be given to throw light on the mysteries of their disappearance.

Deeds of daring and romance, ambition and achievement, hope and realization, adventurous life and untimely death—into geography are all these interwoven, and he who studies stamp designs

may learn of them all, with abundant examples of pictorial postal paper, linked with geography, to aid him to visualize the whys and wherefores of new maps for old.



Soviet Russia as depicted
on an air mail stamp

D A R
RADY POLONII AMERYKANISKOJ

CHAPTER II

ADVENTURE AND DISCOVERY

THE lure of silks and spices, of gold and precious stones, of wealth to be gained by establishing trade routes to lands afar, has inevitably stimulated the progress of geographical discovery; and, as hitherto unknown terrain began to be found, the greed of conquest became an added factor. In the Fifteenth Century the kings of Europe coveted the material resources believed to exist in regions then unexplored, and they despatched adventurous men in quest of riches to be won only through hardship and courage and the loss of lives.

Such men who gambled with Fate have left their records in world history. They have revolutionized the maps which geographers prepared for the people who lived when the Americas, Australia, part of Asia and most of Africa were unknown or unexplored or both.

So it is not surprising that today there are many hundreds of postage stamps which in design and inscription recall the heroic exploits of men who dared to venture out upon uncharted oceans; and of their successors who, new lands having been found, penetrated the interiors, discovered rivers and mountains, uncovered treasure, and conquered and civilized hostile natives.

For the postal adhesive is a true symbol of progress—a pictorial reminder of geographical, historical and political development.

Through postal paper it is possible to illustrate most of the major feats of explorers across five centuries dating back from this period in which we live today. The word “geography” is derived from two Greek words meaning “the earth” and “to write”; and postal paper, if we study its pertinent examples, reflects what has been written regarding man’s discoveries of the larger part of the earth’s area.

A Portuguese stamp design carries us back to 1419, when João Gonçalves Marco set off on a voyage to explore the west African mainland coast. From the promontory at Sagres, in southern Portugal, Prince Henry is shown directing the course Marco shall take. *Primeira Expediçao* (First Expedition) is inscribed, and at either side of the central picture we find elephants.

Geographically significant is the appearance of elephants on this stamp. They were put there by the designer as emblematic of India. Why? Because the Italians controlled the overland routes to India; the valuable products of the Asiatic tropics moved west by way of the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea into Syria and Egypt.

We have mentioned Sagres. There it was that Henry of Portugal, a son of King John (*João*) I, and whom historians have surnamed “the Navigator,” founded a center of active and useful geographical study and of the best practical exploration of the



Prince Henry
speeds Marco

time. It was the patronage of Prince Henry the Navigator which inspired Portugal's maritime effort to reach India to capture by a water route the trade which the Venetians were enjoying by land.

The stamp design mentioned is one of three selected for a series which Portugal issued in 1894 to commemorate the birth of Henry five centuries earlier. Another design shows Henry at the prow of a caravel. The third is perhaps philately's most significant one in association with exploration; it depicts Henry, with chart on knees, with his right hand on an armillary sphere and his left on a terrestrial globe, and in the lower left "Sagres" is inscribed.

After Henry's death, at Sagres in 1460, two other Portuguese explorers, Diaz and da Gama, sought the water route to India, with success crowning da Gama's efforts, and there are stamps recalling their ventures.

Bartholomeu Diaz de Novaes, sometimes called Bartholomew Diaz, left Lisbon, probably in 1487, and rounded Cape of Good Hope, sighting Table Bay (illustrated on the Cape's 1900 series). He bestowed the name *Cabo Tormentoso* (Cape of Storms). But King *João II* of Portugal believed Diaz had found the long-sought passage to India, and he renamed it *Cabo de Boa Esperança* (Cape of Good Hope).



Prince Henry with chart,
sphere and globe

It was during this voyage, in which he discovered 1,260 miles of unknown coast, that Diaz found Cape Cross, now in philately's South West Africa. Landing at what is known as Diaz Point, south of Angra Pequena, now Lüderitz Bay, he erected a

pillar, fragments of which survive. This pillar, surmounted by an iron cross, is illustrated on South West Africa's 1930 1 pence, the design including also a vessel of the type in which Diaz sailed.

Returning to Portugal, Diaz superintended the building and outfitting of a fleet for Vasco da Gama. Diaz having proven the existence of an ocean highway to the riches of the Orient, Emanuel I, now Portugal's king, placed da Gama in supreme command of vessels prepared especially for the mission of reaching India, and on July 9, 1497, da Gama sailed, after prayers had been said by the officers and men in a chapel on the site where now stands the church of Santa Maria de Belem (Bethlehem). This cathedral, a memorial to the success of the expedition, is in Belem, a Lisbon suburb, and is part of the design of the 150 reis stamp in the series issued by Portugal and colonies in 1898 to recall the voyage.

In this same series we find portrayed (on the 25 reis) an allegorical figure of the Muse of History holding the Book of Fame in which da Gama's achievements are recounted, the fleet appearing in the distance.

Da Gama's vessels rounded Cape of Good Hope and on May 20, 1498, arrived at Calicut, India, then the Orient's greatest port. This scene is depicted on the 5 reis of the commemorative series.

Notable among the other designs in this set is one showing da Gama's flagship and medallion portraits of the adventurer and Luiz vas de Camoens, prince of Portuguese poets, whose masterpiece



Cape Cross
and Diaz's
pillar



Da Gama arrives
at Calicut



"The
Lusiads"

"The Lusiads" is an epos of discovery—his dramatic account of da Gama's voyage. In 1931 Portugal introduced on its stamps a new definitive design—Liberty holding a book opened to a page bearing a cross and inscribed *Lusiadas*. Thus has da Gama's voyage become, centuries later, the religious symbol of Portuguese chivalry and patriotism.

Da Gama died in 1524, and Portuguese India four centuries later commemorated his passing with a series (1925) presenting his portrait and a ship of his time.

In 1499 another Portuguese fleet set out for India, under Pedro Alvarez Cabral. He, sailing too far westward, by accident arrived at Brazil, on the eastern coast of South America, on April 24, 1500. In 1900 Brazil issued stamps to commemorate his coming on the earlier year's Good Friday. This postal paper purports to recall the discovery of Brazil; however, as will later be shown, Cabral had been preceded by another adventurer. Cabral's portrait is on Brazil's 1906 50 reis.

Without establishing a settlement in Brazil, but declaring the land to belong to Portugal, Cabral resumed his eastward voyage and eventually reached Calicut. Accompanying him was Diaz, who was to guide Cabral to India. But Diaz did not live to see Calicut. As Cabral's fleet was rounding the southern extremity of Africa, Diaz died—during a storm off the *Cabo Tormentoso* which he had earlier discovered and named.

The date 1500 is inscribed on stamps which Portugal issued in 1923 to commemorate the 1922



Da Gama and
his ship

flight made by two Portuguese aviators (see Chapter V) from Portugal to Brazil. In this design is presented an intriguing contrast—the olden caravel and the modern hydro-airplane.

Meanwhile, as early as 1474, Paolo de Pozzo Toscanelli, map maker and astronomer, had pointed out that eastern Asia might be more readily reached be sailing due west from Europe instead of south and then east and then north, as Diaz, da Gama and Cabral were later to proceed.

A Genoan, Christopher Columbus, who had navigated the eastern Atlantic and visited Iceland, believed in Toscanelli's theory. He corresponded with the astronomer and from him received counsel and a map relating to a possible voyage across the Atlantic to Cathay and India. A 20 centavos 1899 stamp issued by Dominican Republic shows Toscanelli at his desk and is inscribed *Toscanelli Contestando a Colon* (Toscanelli Replying to Columbus).

Columbus sought a patron. In 1486 he appealed to Queen Isabella of Spain, arriving at the court at Cordova at her bidding. The United States 1893 5 cents, of the series commemorating the discovery of America, is inscribed "Columbus Soliciting Aid of Isabella" and depicts him standing before the queen seated in court, after a New York Metropolitan Museum of Art painting by Brozik.

Columbus was kindly received but Spain was busy in its conquest of the Granada Moors. The queen appointed a committee to consider the project, and this committee reported it to be impracticable.



Cabral,
adventurer



Cabral arrives
at Brazil



Toscanelli writes to
Columbus

Columbus followed the court to Salamanca. There, prolonged discussions took place, Columbus being entertained during these conferences (1486-87) by the Dominicans of San Esteban, in whose church the deliberations were held, attended by Spain's learned scholars. Salvador's 1894 2 pesos shows *Colon Ante el Concejo* (Columbus Before the Council) at Salamanca, northwest of Madrid. Peru's 1917 50 centavos gives another view of Columbus at Salamanca.

In 1491 the Spanish court again referred Columbus to a junta, and Dominican Republic's 1899 1½ centavo and 1 peso present *Colon en la Junta de Salamanca* (Columbus at the Salamanca Assembly).

Once more his proposals were rejected, and in despair Columbus went to Huelva, a maritime town northwest of Cadiz, intending to sail for France. Near Huelva stood the Monastery of La Rabida. Here he took up his quarters at the invitation of friends. We find "Columbus at La Rabida" illustrated on the United States 1893 30 cents, after a painting by R. Maso; here he is shown explaining his theory. A similar view appears on Salvador's 1924 50 centavos. The Monastery of La Rabida is pictured on the 5, 10, 15 and 20 centimos of Spain's 1930 air mail stamps.



Columbus before the
council at Salamanca

Juan Perez, who had been Queen Isabella's confessor, was the guardian of the monastery and he now urgently wrote her in Columbus's behalf and was summoned to court, and money was sent to Columbus to follow him there.

On April 17, 1492, an agreement between Columbus and the Spanish majesties was signed. The town of Palos was ordered to find him ships, and Juan Perez succeeded in interesting the wealthy Pinzon family in the cause. The fleet consisted of the "Santa Maria," the flagship, commanded by Columbus with the rank of admiral; the "Pinta," under Martin Alonso Pinzon; and the "Niña," under Vincente Yañez Pinzon.

The "Santa Maria" we find depicted on the United States 1893 3 cents, from a Spanish engraving; and on Spain's 1, 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 centimos of 1930 and on other stamps. The fleet of three is illustrated on the United States 1893 4 cents, from a Spanish engraving; on Argentina's 1892 2 and 5 centavos; and on Spain's 1930 25 and 40 centimos and 1 peso. A portrait of Martin Pinzon is the design of Spain's 1930 25 and 40 centimos and 1 peso air mail stamps, while a likeness of Vincente Pinzon is on Spain's 1930 30 and 50 centimos air adhesives. Columbus and the two Pinzon brothers are grouped on Spain's 1930 4 and 10 pesos air paper.

At eight on the morning of Aug. 2, 1492, the little fleet weighed anchor. *Despedida de Cristobal Colon* (Departure of Christopher Columbus) is inscribed under the scene on Spain's 1930 30 and 50 centimos; *Salida de Palos* (Departure from Palos) under a design on Salvador's 1893 10 pesos.

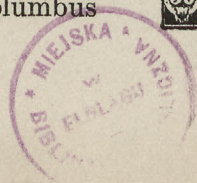
Spain's 1930 4 and 10 pesos air stamps show Columbus meditating in his cabin during the voyage. *Inquietudes de Colon en Ruta* (Anxiety of Columbus en Route) is inscribed.



Again
at Salamanca



At La Rabida





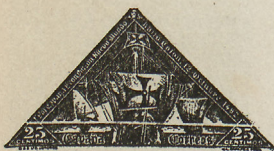
Monastery of La Rabida

On the morning of Oct. 12, 1492, the New World was discovered, an island which Columbus named *San Salvador* (Saint Savior) and which the Indians called *Guanahani*. This is generally identified as Watling Island, one of the Bahamas in the West Indies. "Columbus in Sight of Land," after a painting by William H. Powell, is the design of the United States 1893 1 cent. Nicaragua's 1892 series depicts Columbus in sight of land, as does Honduras's set of the same year.

Accompanied by the Pinzon brothers and part of the crew, Columbus went ashore, richly clad, bearing the royal banner of Spain. "Landing of Columbus" is depicted on the United States 1893 2 cents, after a Vanderlyn painting which may be found in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Spain's postal scene of this event is on the 1930 4 and 10 pesos values, inscribed *Primer Desembarco de Colon—Guanahani 12 Octubre 1492* (First Landing of Columbus—Guanahani, Oct. 12, 1492). Salvador's 1892 series also pictures the landing.

Other discoveries on this first voyage included Hispaniola (Haiti and Dominican Republic) and Cuba.

Returning to Palos, where he arrived on March 15, 1493, Columbus was received in full court by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella at Barcelona. The United States 1893 6 cents is inscribed "Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona", a scene from a Randolph bronze door panel in the Capitol at Washington. *Los Reyes Recibena Colon* (The Rulers



The fleet of Columbus

Receive Columbus) is the subject of the design on Salvador's 1894 10 pesos.

The second voyage was begun on Sept. 24, 1493, with three galleons and fourteen caravels carrying 1,500 men, livestock, and materials for colonization. Discoveries in November included Dominica, Guadeloupe, Montserrat, Antigua and the (British) Virgin Islands, and (Nov. 19) Porto Rico. Of these, only Porto Rico has postally recalled Columbus; the 1893 3 centimos depicts him making his way in a small boat from his ship to a landing point believed to be the present Mayaguez, on the western coast.

Returning to Hispaniola, Columbus founded the city of Isabella on Dec. 7, 1493. This was the first European settlement in the New World, and its birth is recalled by Salvador's 1893 2 pesos inscribed *Fundacion de Isabella* (Founding of Isabella).

One of the 1493 discoveries was the island of St. Kitts, or St. Christopher, and several values of the St. Kitts-Nevis 1903 series have a design purporting to show Columbus using a telescope to view the island. This is an anachronism, as the telescope was not invented until 1608.

Jamaica's 1919 3 pence pictures "Jamaica Discovered by Columbus 1494" (so inscribed on the stamp).

In June, 1496, Columbus again arrived in Spain, where he assembled a new fleet and on May 30, 1498, set sail on his third voyage. On July 31 he discovered Trinidad, sighting the Trinity Peaks on the southern coast. His landing there on that date is commemorated by Trinidad's 1898 2 pence.



Martin Pinzon



Vincente Pinzon



Columbus sails
from Palos

On the following day, Aug. 1, he sighted for the first time the mainland of South America. *Descubrimiento de la Costa Firme* (Discovery of the Firm Coast: i.e., mainland) is inscribed on a 25 centavos issued by Venezuela in 1893 on the occasion of the Chicago World Fair, in which Venezuela participated; this stamp carries the dates 1492 and 1498.

Skirting the coast until certain that he was indeed beholding land of continental proportions, Columbus discovered various islands, including Grenada on Aug. 15. This he called Conception, and his flagship is the design of a Grenada 1898 2½ pence which, inscribed *La Concepcion*, was issued to commemorate the finding.

Court intrigues now brought Columbus into royal disfavor in Spain and on May 21, 1499, Francisco Bobadilla was appointed governor of Hispaniola, where he landed in August, 1500. He put Columbus in irons and sent him back to Spain. "Recall of Columbus" is pictured on the United States 1893 50 cents, after a Capitol painting by A. G. Heaton; and "Columbus in Chains" on the \$2 value, after a painting by Leutze.

Spain, however, was indignant, and the royal pendulum soon swung back in Columbus's behalf, and "Columbus Restored to Favor" is the scene on the United States 1893 8 cents, after a painting by Francisco Jover. "Columbus Describing His Third Voyage", also by Jover, is depicted on the \$3.

Now determined to find a passage westward to Portuguese Asia, Columbus entered upon his fourth voyage on May 9, 1502, with four ships and 150



Meditation

men. On June 15 he discovered St. Lucia, naming it after the saint on whose day he found it. St. Lucia's 1902 2 pence, inscribed 1502 and 1902, commemorates the achievement. Dominican Republic's 1902 1 centavo shows Columbus's flagship of his fourth voyage.

On June 23, 1503, Columbus arrived at Jamaica. There he remained about a year, sending a lieutenant, Diego Mendez, to Hispaniola for assistance. Dominican Republic's 1899-1900 series, issued to raise funds to build a mausoleum for Columbus's remains, includes on the 1 centavo values an illustration of Mendez's journey.

Columbus returned to Spain in 1504 and died on May 20, 1506. Where his remains lie today is in dispute. Some authorities say they are in the cathedral in Seville, Spain. But Dominican Republic's 1899 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 5 centavos picture the sarcophagus of Columbus, and the 2 pesos, the Mausoleum of Columbus, in Santo Domingo, where once (1542) they were admittedly interred. At any rate, the 10 pesos presents a symbolical design, *La Espanola Guardando Restos de Colon* (Spain Guarding the Remains of Columbus).

There have been other stamps with scenes identified with Columbus. The United States 1893 series includes "Columbus Announcing His Discovery" (15 cents), after a painting by R. Baloca, in Madrid; and "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels" (\$1), after a painting by Munoz Degrain in a legislative chamber in Madrid; while the \$4 offers portraits of Isabella



Columbus
in sight
of land



The first landing in the
New World

and Columbus and the \$5 has a likeness of the discoverer.

Monuments erected to Columbus are pictured on Guatemala's 1902 1 peso; Cuba's 1899 1 centavo; Peru's 1907 2 sol; and Salvador's 1893 5 pesos and complete 1903 series. Chile is not directly associated with any of these voyages or discoveries, yet virtually all of that republic's stamps from 1853 to 1910 carry his portrait. The face of Columbus is to be found oftener on postal paper than that of any other person in civilian life.

Vincente Pinzon, commander of the Nina on Columbus's first voyage, made important discoveries of his own in later years. In December, 1499, he sailed with four caravals across the Atlantic, and he it was who found Brazil, on Feb. 7, 1500, almost three months before Cabral, whom Brazil has honored postally, arrived.

The New World having been discovered, thence on the thoughts of the European monarchs were directed westward. Here were fresh lands to be conquered and colonized, and perhaps a shorter route to the wealth and commerce of Asia would be found.

John Cabot, born Giovanni Caboto, an Italian, had visited Mecca on a Mediterranean voyage and had learned that spices, perfumes, silks and precious stones in abundance were arriving there from northeastern Asia. Why not bring such goods across the western ocean to Europe? In 1493 the word reached England that Columbus had discovered America, and Cabot determined to sail west to



Queen Isabella and King
Ferdinand receive
Columbus



Discovery of
Porto Rico

Asia. On March 5, 1496, the English King Henry VII granted letters patent to his "well-beloved John Cabot, citizen of Venice, to Lewis, Sebastian and Santius, sonnes of the said John, full and free authority, leave and power upon theyr own proper costs and charges, to seeke out, discover and finde whatsoever isles, countries, regions or provinces of the heathen and infidels, which before this time have been unknown to all Christians."

Cabot sailed, May 2, 1497, from Bristol, on the Avon, on the ship "Matthew" manned by eighteen men, and on June 24 reached the northern extremity of Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, and took possession in the name of Henry VII. He thought he had arrived in northeastern Asia. In 1498 he made a second voyage.

Cape Bonavista, Newfoundland, was Cabot's landfall, and this we find illustrated on the 3 cents of Newfoundland's 1897 series which commemorates the discovery. The 10 cents presents Cabot's vessel, the "Matthew", leaving the Avon, and the 60 cents bears a likeness of Henry VII "Who Granted Charter to Cabot to Discover New Lands" (inscribed on the stamp). And although Newfoundland was found by John Cabot, the 2 cents carries a portrait of Sebastian Cabot, one of the sons; there appears to be no definite record that Sebastian accompanied his father on the voyage, and philately has never understood why Newfoundland did not honor John instead of Sebastian with a portrait. Sebastian was an explorer in his own right, however, visiting Brazil and other points.



Isabella is
founded



Columbus using a
"telescope"



Columbus finds
Jamaica

A tower erected to the memory of John Cabot stands on Signal Hill, St. John's, N. F., and is illustrated on Newfoundland's 1928 9 cents.

Amerigo Vespucci, merchant and adventurer, about this time made two voyages to the South American coast. No stamps record his visits but "America" is derived from his first name.

Another adventurer, Juan Bermudez, otherwise John Bermejo, was shipwrecked on the shores of the Bermudas, philately's Bermuda, early in the Sixteenth Century, and the islands were named after him. There is no postal paper which commemorates him.

News reaching Hispaniola that a great ocean existed west of new-found America, and that gold was to be had along its shores, now lured Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, a Spanish explorer who had settled in what is now Santo Domingo. Balboa headed an expedition which included Francisco Pizarro (to be mentioned later) and set out on Sept. 1, 1513, and on the 25th or 26th reached the summit of a range and was the first white man to sight the Pacific. Panama's 1913 2½ centavos, issued to commemorate Balboa's discovery four centuries earlier, pictures this Spaniard standing on a plateau and viewing the new ocean. The 1 centavo of the 1906 series carries his portrait. The 1915 Panama Exposition commemorative illustrates (2 centavos) Balboa, a sword in one hand and a flag in the other, wading into the Pacific's waters. This was on Sept. 29, 1513, when, arriving at the shore, he took possession of the "Great South Sea" in the name of Ferdinand of



Trinidad is
discovered

Spain, who later named him *Adelantado* of the South Sea, or Admiral of the Pacific.

The United States has postally honored Balboa, also. His portrait is on the 1 cent of the series (1912-15) commemorating the holding of the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco and the opening of the Panama Canal. And a monument which Panama erected in his memory is illustrated on Panama's 1921 15 centavos.

Another Spanish adventurer, Francisco Hernandez de Cordova (or Cordoba), discovered the eastern coast of Yucatan, southeastern Mexico, in February, 1517, while on a slave-hunting expedition. In 1522 he circumnavigated Lake Managua, in Nicaragua. Founder of the Nicaraguan cities of Leon and Granada, Cordova is remembered with his portrait on that republic's 1924 series. Also it is on Panama's 1906 2 centavos and 1909 2 centavos; he explored Panama after Balboa had crossed the isthmus.

Now another adventurer left Spain in search of the riches of the Orient. He was Ferdinand Magellan, Portuguese soldier, navigator and explorer, and the first man to round the globe. In 1517, having renounced his nationality, he offered his services to the Spanish king and two years later commanded a fleet which sailed from Seville with the Spice Islands (Moluccas) as its destination.

This expedition passed through the straits which today bear his name, at the southern extremity of South America, and entered Balboa's "Great South Sea" and on March 16, 1521, discovered the first of



Columbus finds continental
America



Discovery of
Grenada



St. Lucia is
found

the Philippine Islands, arriving (April 7) at what is now Cebú (where, as will be shown, another explorer founded the first Spanish settlement). On a neighboring island Magellan was slain in a fight on April 27. On the 1906 6 cents stamp of the Philippines we find this discoverer's portrait.

Francisco Pizarro, a Spaniard, was a companion of Balboa on the journey across Panama to the Pacific and was one of the men responsible for Balboa's public execution in 1517. In 1522 Pizarro and two other adventurers, one named Almagro, headed an expedition to explore and conquer Peru. They voyaged to the south and learned of the Peruvian empire and in 1528 returned to Spain, where a new expedition was assembled which in 1531 left Panama—three ships, 180 men and 27 horses.

In Peru, Pizarro's aid enabled Manco Capac to be crowned ruler of the Inca empire in 1534, and in the following year Pizarro founded the city of Lima. In 1538 Pizarro and Almagro quarrelled over the division of territory and Almagro was executed; his followers conspired and assassinated Pizarro in 1541. Pizarro's portrait is on the 4 centavos of Peru's 1909 series and on the 5, 10 and 20 centavos of the 1896 set, while the 1 and 2 centavos of 1896 bear a likeness of Manco Capac.

A northwest passage to the East continued to intrigue Europe, and in April, 1534, Jacques Cartier, French navigator, sailed from Saint-Menlo, France, commanding two ships and 61 men, on that mission. After visiting Newfoundland and New Brunswick



The voyage of
Mendez

he returned to France, and in May, 1536, set off again, with three vessels, and in August arrived in the present bay of St. Lawrence; this name, bestowed by him, spread to include the gulf and the river.

Anchoring on Sept. 1 at the mouth of the Saguenay, he reached (Oct. 2) the Indian village which is the site of Montreal. Climbing Montreal's Mount Royal, he beheld the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa stretching away to the west. He made two later voyages, on one of which he reached a point nine miles above Quebec, the site of which he had attained on Sept. 14, 1535. He found an Indian village there. *Arivée de Cartier—Quebec 1535* (Arrival of Cartier—Quebec, 1535) is illustrated on the 20 cents of Canada's 1908 series issued to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec (in 1608, as will be related later). Canadian stamps bearing Cartier's portrait include the 10 pence of 1855 and the 17 cents of 1859.

Chile on its 1904 1 centavo and 1911 2 centavos honors Pedro de Valdivia, a Spanish adventurer who in 1540 made an expedition into the country of the Araucanian Indians of Chile and who was the first to explore the eastern base of the Andes in what is now Argentine Patagonia. Valdivia founded Santiago, the present capital of Chile, in February, 1541, and built the towns of La Serena, Concepcion, Imperia, Valdivia and Angol, in order to secure his hold on the country as an agent of Pizarro. The Indians fought for their independence, however, and in an uprising in 1553 Valdivia was slain and most of his settlements were destroyed. Chile named a



Sarcophagus of
Columbus



Christopher
Columbus



Cape
Bonavista

province after Valdivia, its capital being the city which he founded, and a river bearing his name flows 100 miles from the Andes to the Pacific.

Chile has remembered another adventurer—not with his portrait but by overprinting the inscription *Islas de Juan Fernandez* (Islands of Juan Fernandez) on its 1905–09 5, 10 and 20 centavos bearing a portrait of Columbus.

ISLAS DE JUAN FERNANDEZ

Fernandez was a Spanish navigator and discoverer, and the Chilean isles which bear his name on maps were found by him in 1563 on one of his voyages from Lima, Peru, to Valdivia, Chile. They are sometimes called the “Robinson Crusoe Islands.”

Fernandez, while navigating the western coast of South America, had the idea that the prevailing south winds along the shore, which were retarding his voyages, might not exist farther out at sea. His theory was correct and with the aid of trade winds and currents away from the coast he made a journey from Peru to Chile in thirty days—and was arrested, charged with sorcery. His explanation was believed and he was released.

Enter, now, “Robinson Crusoe.” Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish sailor, while sailing master of a ship which put in at Fernandez’s isles in 1704, had a dispute with his captain and at his own request was put ashore. There he remained in solitude for four years and four months, being rescued in 1709.



Sebastian
Cabot

It is supposed that this was the adventure which inspired Daniel Defoe to write his famous book.

Under sailing directions in 1561 for *las Islas Filipinas* (the Philippine Islands) an expedition was fitted out on the Mexican coast under the direction of Miguel Lopez de Legaspi. Accompanied by a crew of 400 men and five Augustinian friars, Legaspi set sail on Nov. 2, 1564, and in the following year he founded on the island of Cebú, in the Philippines, the first Spanish settlement, San Miguel, now the city of Cebú. In 1571 Manila was founded and became the insular capital. Thus did Legaspi lay "a sure foundation for permanent Spanish occupation," and his portrait is to be found on the Philippines' 1906 8 cents stamp.

In 1603, Samuel de Champlain, French explorer, colonial pioneer, and later to be the first governor of French Canada, visited Canada, exploring the St. Lawrence rapids above Montreal. The following year he coasted south as far as Cape Cod, the "right arm" of Massachusetts, making a settlement at what is now Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

Champlain founded (July, 1608) the first white settlement on what is the site of Quebec, giving Quebec its present name, and in the following year discovered the water which bears his name—Lake Champlain, between New York and Vermont and penetrating Canada. In 1611 he established a trading post at Mount Royal, Montreal, and descended the famous Lachine Rapids of the St. Lawrence. Canada's 1908 series, issued to commemorate the founding of Quebec, presents, on its 1 cent, two por-



Balboa sights
the Pacific



Balboa arrives at his
"Great South Sea"



Cordova

traits—at the right, Champlain; at the left, Cartier, already mentioned.

In 1607, John Smith, English colonizer in Virginia, after exploring the James River and Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, founded Jamestown, as will be told in a later chapter.

A United States 1909 2 cents stamp inscribed "Hudson-Fulton" and the dates 1609 and 1909, presents Henry Hudson's vessel "Half Moon" and Robert Fulton's steam-propelled ship "Clermont." This adhesive was issued to commemorate Hudson's discovery of the river which bears his name and also the centenary of the waterway's first navigation by steam.

Hudson was an English navigator and explorer, and the objective of his voyages was a short route to China by way of the North Pole! His third journey was begun on April 6, 1609, in the "Half Moon." He had a letter and a map from his friend John Smith, and he set out "for Chesapeake Bay and China." It was on Sept. 3 that he entered New York harbor. He ascended his river 150 miles to a point near the present Albany—or until satisfied that this was not the way to reach China. On the modern map of America we find a bay, a strait, a river, and a territory each bearing his name.

In 1639, Abel Janszoon Tasman, Dutch navigator, was sent by Antony Van Diemen, governor-general of the Dutch East Indies, on a voyage to the northwest Pacific in quest of certain "islands of gold and silver" supposed to lie east of Japan. On Nov. 24, 1642, Tasman sighted land and called it *An-*



Pizarro

thoonij van Diemen's landt. This became Van Diemen's Land on early maps and is now Tasmania, named after its discoverer.

Tasmania's first stamps are inscribed with the original name, and its 1899 2½ pence offers a view of Tasman's Arch, one of the country's scenic beauties. Tasman discovered also New Zealand, Tonga and the Fiji Islands and was the first circumnavigator of Australia.

The United States Trans-Mississippi Exposition (at Omaha) series of 1898 presents a Jesuit priest and Indians, with a glimpse of water, on the 1 cent, and we find inscribed "Marquette on the Mississippi".

Jacques Marquette was a French Jesuit missionary and explorer and the re-discoverer (with Louis Joliet) of the Mississippi. The French along the western shores of the Great Lakes had heard, from Indians, about the great waterway and determined to explore it, and Father Marquette and Joliet were chosen. By July 17, 1673, when they turned back, they had reached the confluence of the Arkansas River, within 700 miles of the sea. Marquette died (May 18, 1675) on the bank of a small stream, formerly called the Marquette, which enters Lake Michigan in Marquette Bay. A larger river and a Michigan county and city today bear his name.

New Caledonia has recalled two noted French navigators by placing their portraits, with an Eighteenth Century sailing ship between, on the francs values of this Pacific island's 1928 series. These intrepid sailors, one of whom disappeared,



Cartier arrives
at Quebec



Valdivia

were Louis Antoine de Bougainville and Jean-Françoise de Galaup La Pérouse.

De Bougainville in December, 1766, set forth on a voyage of discovery around the world, returning to France in 1769. During his travels he visited Tahiti; the Samoans, which he called the Navigators Islands; New Hebrides and the Solomons. The largest of the Solomons bears his name, as does one of the New Hebrides straits, while a South American creeping plant is called *Bougainvillea*.

La Pérouse sailed in 1785 from Brest in command of a French government expedition to discover that still-elusive northwest passage which it was supposed must lead from the northeast Pacific to the northwest Atlantic. Also he was commissioned to explore the coasts of northwestern America and northeastern Asia, together with the seas of China and Japan, and the Solomon Islands and Australia.

Storms drove him away from Alaska and he visited the Hawaiians and crossed to Asia, discovering a strait which bears his name, between Sakhalin and northern Japan. He touched the Samoans and Tonga, and was last heard of in February of 1788.

In 1826 the wreckage of ships supposed to have been his squadron was found on reefs north of New Hebrides, and two years later a monument to his memory was erected there—one century before the appearance of the New Caledonia stamps bearing his likeness.

Meanwhile James Cook, English naval captain, explorer, mathematician and astronomer, had been



Canada honors Cartier and Champlain



Tasman's Arch

writing his name large in the annals of discovery. We find this adventurer's portrait on the 1½ pence stamps of the 1920 sets of Aitutaki, Cook Islands, Niue and Penryhn Islands and on the 1884 4 pence of New South Wales.

There appears to have been, about 1768, a revival of interest in geography, and on Aug. 25 of that year Cook, accompanied by scientists, set sail in the ship "Endeavor." Arriving at Tahiti in April of 1769, the transit of Venus was observed in June, and Cook then went in search of a supposed great south continent. He explored the Society Islands, circumnavigated and charted New Zealand, and gave New South Wales its name. Cook's landing at Poverty Bay, N. Z., on Oct. 8, 1769, is illustrated on New Zealand's 1906 3 pence.

Returning to England in 1770, he sailed again (July 13, 1772), this time with two vessels, the "Endeavor" and the "Resolution," to look for the mythical continent. Becoming convinced that it did not exist, he visited Tonga, Tahiti and New Hebrides. His discoveries on this voyage included New Caledonia.

Returning again to England (1775), he sailed on July 12, 1776, on his third and last mission—this time the finding of a northwest passage which La Pérouse was later to seek in vain. It was on this journey that he discovered the islands which bear his name—the Cook Islands, or Hervey archipelago—and also Niue, from March 30 to April 5, 1777.

Subsequently moving north from Tahiti, Cook re-discovered the Hawaiian, or Sandwich, Islands



de Bougainville and
La Pérouse



James Cook



Cook lands at New
Zealand

early in February of 1778. This visit was commemorated a century and a half later by United States 2 and 5 cents stamps bearing the overprint "Hawaii" and the dates 1778 and 1928.

Arriving at the northwestern American coast, Cook penetrated various bays, one of which bears his name—Cook's Inlet. Returning to Hawaii, he was slain by islanders.

Cook "not only may be placed first among British maritime discoverers," says one authority, "but also gave his country her title, and so her colonies, in Australia," For New South Wales, the name he bestowed, originally included all the Australian mainland and many of the Pacific islands.

In the spring of 1787, eight years after Cook's death, an expedition left England in command of Captain Arthur Phillip of the British Royal Navy, and in the following January arrived at Botany Bay, New South Wales. This was found to be unsuitable for either colonization or cultivation and, moving on, Phillip discovered Port Jackson, or what is today virtually the same as Sydney. Here he established the first colony.

In 1888, a century later, New South Wales issued two stamps to commemorate the finding of Port Jackson, and the 20 shillings bears portraits of two men—Phillip the founder, and Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, otherwise Lord Carrington, who was New South Wales's governor from 1885 to 1890. The 5 shillings, with a map of Australia, is illustrated under New South Wales in Part II.



Arthur Phillip (center) and
Lord Carrington

An adventurer who accompanied Cook on his second and third voyages was George Vancouver, English navigator. Years after Cook's passing, Vancouver circumnavigated (1792) Vancouver Island, part of philately's British Columbia and Vancouver Island. The island was named after him but there is no stamp to recall his achievements.

In 1828, Charles Sturt, another English explorer, landed in Australia and discovered the Darling River. On a second expedition he made known the existence of Lake Alexandrina and discovered the Murray River, and on a third he reached the center of the continent. Australia's 1928 commemorative stamp bearing his portrait will be found reproduced in Chapter I.

The Oregon territory, in the Pacific Northwest, was being claimed by the United States, and John Charles Frémont was sent to explore the frontier beyond the Missouri River and also the Rocky Mountains in the vicinity of the South Pass through which the American immigrants moved. Within four months (1842) he surveyed South Pass and ascended to the highest of the Wind River Mountains. This is called Frémont's Peak, and the United States 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition 5 cent stamp depicts "Frémont on Rocky Mountains". On later expeditions this explorer completed the conquest of California, thus frustrating Mexican ambition. Cities in Nebraska and Ohio are named after Frémont.

Our scene now shifts to Africa, to which, in many geographies, the term "the Dark Continent" is applied.



Faidherbe



Balley



Gentil

Mary L. Jobe Akeley, widow of Carl Akeley, the explorer-scientist whose body rests on a mountain-side in that land of Livingstone and Stanley, prefers in her books to call Africa "the Bright Continent"—and bright indeed it is as illustrated on colorful pictorial postal paper issued in recent years.

Faidherbe, de Brazza, Balley, Gentil and Stanley are men who have been honored on stamps because of their explorations in Africa.

Faidherbe's portrait we find on the centimes values, and Balley's on the francs denominations, of the 1906 sets of Dahomey, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Senegal, and Upper Senegal and Niger.

Louis Léon César Faidherbe, French general and colonial administrator, was appointed governor of Senegal in 1854, holding that post, except for a brief interval, until July, 1865. Senegal consisted, then, of little else than the town of St. Louis and a strip of coast. Explorers had made known the riches and possibilities of the Niger regions, and Faidherbe dared dream of creating a French African empire which would stretch from Senegal to the Red Sea. This ambition he did not achieve, but he did check the Moslem advance, and by moving forward the French posts and successfully negotiating treaties with the natives he laid the foundations on which his successors built his country's predominant position in a large part of western Africa. Faidherbe was a geographer, philologist and archaeologist and wrote voluminously, one of his works being a geography of Senegal and the Sahara.

Dr. Noel Eugene Balley was one of de Brazza's companions on the expedition into Gabon.

Count Pierre Paul François Camille Savorgnan de Brazza, explorer, was the founder of the French Congo. An Italian by birth, he entered the French marine college at Brest and later was naturalized as a Frenchman. In 1875, with the naval doctor, Balley, he did some exploring for France in Africa and four years later the two made a second expedition and reached Gabun (philately's Gabon) early in 1880, ascended the Ogowé River, founded Franceville on its upper waters, and pushed on to the Congo, where Brazzaville, today in Middle Congo, was subsequently founded, at Stanley Pool on the Congo. Concluding treaties with native chiefs, de Brazza placed the great terrain under French protection. Later he explored the hinterland of Gabon, opening up this new colony in 1883 and becoming its commissioner-general from 1886 to 1898 and constantly continuing his explorations and colonization. De Brazza earned the title "Father of the Slaves" and Gabon's 1930 postage due stamps bear his portrait (see Chapter I).

Ubangi's postage dues of the same year present a likeness of Emile Gentil, explorer of the Shari and Chad regions of French Africa. Gentil was French Congo's commissioner-general from 1904 to 1908.

When Belgian Congo (philately's Congo) issued in 1928 a series to commemorate the founding of Congo Free State, the design selected was a portrait of Sir Henry Morton Stanley, British explorer



Stanley

in Africa and the discoverer of the course of the great river Congo.

Baptised John Rowlands, of a family in Wales, he sailed as a cabin boy on a vessel which arrived at New Orleans in 1859, and obtained a position through the influence of Henry Morton Stanley, who later adopted him. After the Civil War, in which young Stanley fought, he became a newspaper correspondent and the New York *Herald* sent him to Abyssinia with a British expedition.

On Jan. 6, 1871, Stanley landed at Zanzibar, and James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *Herald*, assigned him to find the lost David Livingstone in interior Africa. Stanley was successful, locating Livingstone on Nov. 10 at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika. Stanley's part in the development of Belgian Congo will be told in a later chapter.

Two other explorers deserve mention here. There are no stamps to remind us of their adventures, but there are islands which bear their names and so they are identified with philately. They were Fernão do Po and Samuel Wallis.

Po, a Portuguese navigator, is credited with some authorities with having discovered (1469, 1471 or 1486) off the west coast of Africa the present Spanish island called Fernando Po (or Póo). Po found also Cameroon and its neighboring coast.

Wallis, an Englishman, sailed around the globe from August, 1766, to May, 1768, and in the year between discovered an archipelago northeast of Fiji in the Pacific. This took his name—Wallis Archipelago—and Wallis, with Fotuna (or Futuna)

Island, entered philately when (1920) stamps of New Caledonia were overprinted *Iles Wallis et Futuna*. Wallis discovered also Tahiti.

ILES WALLIS
et
FUTUNA

This record of discovery as postally reflected would not be complete without mention of a 1912-15 stamp issued by the United States and a 1915 commemorative put forth by Brazil. The Panama-Pacific Exposition (at San Francisco) 10 cents is inscribed "Discovery of San Francisco Bay" and illustrates the arrival there, in 1769, of Don Gaspar de Portola, governor of Mexico's Lower California, and his followers, in search of Monterey. The Brazilian stamp, 100 reis, carries the date Nov. 13, 1615, when *Cabo Frio*, or Cape Frio, was discovered.



Cape Frio is
discovered

CHAPTER III

COUNTRIES AND CITIES AND PORTS



Santo Domingo is
founded

EXPLORERS had now discovered and geographers had mapped most of our known world, but the maps were constantly having to be revised because of the founding of countries and colonies and cities.

South American terrain, perhaps shown in a map's crimson as belonging to Spain, presently found itself dressed in a varied assortment of colors as one by one today's republics severed their chains of bondage and became independent units in the family of nations.

That blue strip along part of the eastern coast of North America representing the Thirteen Original Colonies gradually spread westward on later maps until it reached the Pacific.

In Africa the soldiers from Europe conquered the blacks and there were political quarrels and treaties; land was confiscated, bartered, purchased; colonies were created, expanded, merged. The continent was partitioned and repartitioned and became, on maps, a land of repeatedly shifting hues.

In the Americas and Africa and elsewhere in the world the new-found islands were settled and became colonial possessions of continental governments, and cities were founded, and nomenclature



San Salvador is
founded

hitherto unknown compelled changes on maps and expansion of gazeteers.

Stamps reflect innumerable phases of this development. Pictorially and textually they suggest the succession of events, geographical and political, from early caravel and candle's gleam to modern airplane and Edison's electric bulb.

Postal paper has been issued by about forty of today's major governments to recall deliverance from foreign yokes. The background of those stamps belongs more properly in a book associating them with history; this book is concerned more particularly with the geographical features, and so reference to the numerous "independence commemorative" sets will not be made here.

Chronologically, we turn the calendar back nearly twenty-seven centuries to find the earliest happening which stamps recall. In 753 B. C. Rome was founded. On April 21, 1929, Rome celebrated its 2,682nd birthday, and Italy printed special postal paper, one design (illustrated in Chapter I) presenting the she-wolf and Romulus, legendary characters of the beginning of the Roman Empire.

In 1493, as shown in the previous chapter, Columbus founded Isabella, on the island of Hispaniola. Isabella is now a seaport village on the north coast of Haiti.

On Columbus's Hispaniola the capital and chief seaport of today's Dominican Republic was established in 1502. This is the city of Santo Domingo, where the discoverer's remains are said to rest in a cathedral. In 1902 the republic issued commemora-



Mexico's Puebla
is founded



Founding of
Asuncion



Settlement of
Barbados

tive stamps, the only pictorial (30 centavos) illustrating the *Fortaleza de Sto. Domingo* (Fortress of Santo Domingo).

As told in our previous chapter, Cordova founded Leon and Granada, today Nicaraguan rival cities. That was in 1524, and the 1924 commemorative bearing Cordova's likeness (illustrated on page 30) is inscribed *Fundador de Leon y de Granada* (Founder of Leon and Granada).

A year later Salvador's capital city, San Salvador, came into existence and the dates 1525 and 1925 were overprinted in the later year on a 60 centavos stamp of earlier imprint. This issue was quickly exhausted, whereafter an executive decree ordered pictorial definitives prepared, pointing out that "commemorative stamps are an efficient medium of national propaganda in foreign countries." The definitives bear the two dates and are inscribed *IV Centenario* (4th Centenary) and *Fundacion de San Salvador* (Founding of San Salvador), and the uniform design is a general view of the city at the foot of a volcano of the same name.

In 1531 was founded *La Puebla de los Angeles*, now the Mexican city of Puebla, sixty miles south-east of Mexico City. A beautiful commemorative issued four centuries later illustrates one of Latin-America's finest ecclesiastical edifices. Angels stand beside it, the stamp's designer thus recalling the legend that during the period of construction "two angels every night added as much to the height of the walls as the workmen had completed on the previous day."



Guy's
"Endeavor"

In 1535, as mentioned in the previous chapter, Pizarro founded Lima, capital of Peru. Then called *Ciudad de Los Reyes* (City of the Rulers), it became the seat of the Spanish viceroys of Peru.

Paraguay's capital, Asuncion, taking its name from the feast of the Assumption, was founded in 1537, about a decade after Sebastian Cabot had visited the region, by Juan de Salazar de Espinosa, otherwise Juan de Ayola, a Spaniard heading for Peru in search of precious metals. Having found treasure, Ayola was slain by Indians. A 1928 Paraguayan commemorative bears Espinosa's name and the inscription *Fundador de la Asuncion*.

Santiago, Chile's capital, was founded in 1541 by Valdivia; and San Miguel (now Cebú) in the Philippines in 1565 by Legaspi, as already recounted.

Now the English began making their settlements, and reflecting their coming are stamps of Barbados, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Bermuda and other countries.

A Barbados 1906 1 penny, designed by a Boston woman, Gertrude Codman Parker, wife of Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, a Barbados governor, bears the dates 1605 and 1905 and illustrates the ship "Olive Blossom" in which, in the earlier year, English voyagers arrived, erecting a cross on the site of James Town, now called Holetown.

In 1607, on May 13, was founded the first permanent English settlement on continental America, at Jamestown, a former village in what is now James County, Virginia. In 1907, on the occasion of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition on the shore



Settlement of
Bermuda



Belem-Para is
founded



St. Kitts is
founded

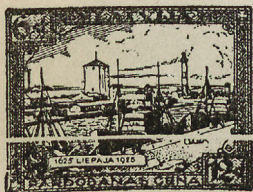
of Hampton Roads, the United States issued three commemoratives. The 1 cent bears a likeness of Capt. John Smith, English explorer, and the date of his birth and death (1580 and 1631), and medalion portraits of Pocahontas and Powhatan, the Indians identified with his experiences. "Founding of Jamestown, 1607" is illustrated on the 2 cents, depicting the landing of the adventurers. The head of Pocahontas is on the 5 cents.

In the following year Champlain founded Quebec, as told in the previous chapter, and designs of a 1908 tercentenary series include *l'Abitation de Quebeco* (the Quebec Home) of Champlain on the 5 cents, and a view of Quebec in 1700 on the 10 cents.

In 1610 Newfoundland was settled, and a long tercentenary series appeared in 1910 with designs including (3 cents) a portrait of John Guy "Who Established First Permanent Colony"; (4 cents) "Guy's Ship the Endeavor"; (6 cents) a likeness of Lord Bacon, "the Guiding Spirit in Colonization Scheme"; and (1 cent) the head of King James I who granted the charter to Guy.

In this same year (1910) Bermuda introduced in its stamp designs a vessel representative of the "Sea Venture" in which Sir George Somers was wrecked there in 1609, this Englishman subsequently establishing the first settlement on the islands, which took the alternative name of the Somers Islands.

Para, at the mouth of the Amazon River, is otherwise Belem. *Tri Centenario de Fundacao de Belem-Para* (Third Centenary of the Founding of



Latvia's Libau is
founded

Belem-Para) is inscribed on a Brazilian 1915 100 reis. The design contrasts an ancient Portuguese sailing vessel with a modern ocean liner. This port, now of secondary importance in the republic's commerce, was founded in 1615.

The year 1620, bringing the Pilgrim Fathers from England, marked the beginning of colonization of the United States, and a 1920 tercentenary series issued at Washington pictures (1 cent) the ship "Mayflower"; (2 cents) the Pilgrims' landing, at Plymouth, Massachusetts; and (5 cents) "Signing of the Compact" with the Indians.

"The Founding of the Colony of St. Kitts 1623" is inscribed on a St. Kitts-Nevis 1923 commemorative series with design illustrating the arrival of Sir Thomas Warren in the earlier year.

Barbados again enters the picture with a 1927 stamp, bearing the dates 1627 and 1927, and portraits of the British kings Charles I and George V. The institution of representative government dates from a charter granted by King Charles in 1627.

Meanwhile, in 1625, Libau, now a port in Latvia, had been formally founded, although as far back as 1263 there is record of *Lyra portus*, or port of Libau. Latvia in 1925 issued tercentenary commemoratives, the 6 santimu offering a view of the harbor. *Liepaja* (Libau) is inscribed.

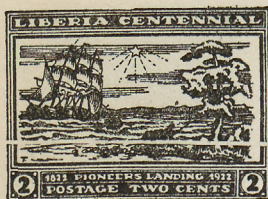
In 1629 was begun the English colonization of the Bahamas, including Watling Island where Columbus first landed, and a 1929 commemorative series bears the dates 1629, 1729 and 1929. The second was the year in which the Bahamas officially became



Pirates are driven
from the seas



Brazil opens its ports
to commerce



Liberia founded as a
republic for Negroes

a British possession by treaty with France and Spain. This postal paper, presenting a Seventeenth Century vessel, is inscribed *Expulsis Piratis Restituta Commercia*, significant of the restitution of commerce after the expulsion of pirates who had been making the islands their resort.

In 1630 John Winthrop, later first governor of Massachusetts, laid the foundations, at Boston, of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, after he and his followers had landed at Salem, as will be told in a later chapter.

In 1670 the Province of Carolina, now North and South Carolina, was founded, and ten years later Charles Town, now Charleston, S. C., was settled, as also will be recounted.

Moving onward a century, we find, 1777, the people of Vermont drafting a state constitution and a year later entering the new republic. In 1927 a United States sesqui-centennial commemorative 2 cents stamp presents one of the Green Mountain Boys organized about 1770 to defend land titles granted by New Hampshire and disputed by New York.

In 1788 New South Wales was settled, as told in the previous chapter.

In 1807, when Napoleon invaded Portugal, John, the prince regent, fled with his court to Brazil, and in the following year he opened five Brazilian ports to commerce. *Centenario da Abertura dos Portos* (Centenary of the Opening of the Ports) is inscribed on a Brazilian 1908 100 reis offering a view of the bay of Rio de Janerio and portraits of the



Uruguay—landing of
the founders

Portuguese king Don Carlos I and a Brazilian president Alfonso Penna.

Panama, capital of the republic of that name, was founded in 1821, although it had long been (since 1519) the oldest settlement on the continental Western Hemisphere. A 1921 centenary $\frac{1}{2}$ centesimo stamp bears the city's 1821 *escudo* (shield).

In 1821 the American Colonization Society selected Cape Mesurado, an African headland, to which to send black slaves freed in the United States, and in the following year a white American, Jehudi Ashmun, founded what is now Liberia. A 1922 Liberian series bearing the dates 1822 and 1922 and inscribed "Pioneers Landing" illustrates a small boat of slaves approaching the shore from a vessel; riding the skies is this Negro republic's national symbol, the Star of Hope. The spot where the blacks landed is now Monrovia, the capital.

In 1825, when peoples of South America were fighting against Spanish rule, thirty-three patriots assembled in Buenos Aires under the leadership of Juan Antonio Lavalleja and invaded Uruguay. Their coming marked the founding of this republic and is commemorated by a Uruguayan 1925 series with design illustrating their arrival.

Although the western part of Australia was claimed by the Dutch, which called it New Holland, the British took official possession in 1829. A century later Australia issued a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pence stamp inscribed "Centenary of Western Australia."

In 1831 British Guiana came into existence as an English colony—Britain's only present possession



Western Australia
is founded



Georgetown, in
British Guiana



Britain's Shanghai
settlement is
founded

in South America. Sir Benjamin d'Urban, the governor, merged the counties of Berbice, Essequibo and Demerara, which, colonies founded by the Dutch in the Seventeenth Century, were subsequently captured by the British. These three names are inscribed on British Guiana's 1931 commemorative stamps.

Britain's island colony of Hong Kong was ceded by China in 1841 and a commemorative appeared a half-century later (see page 160); and the British settlement in Shanghai was founded in 1843, further postal paper appearing (1893). A Shanghai definitive 2 cents stamp, illustrating Mercury, messenger of the gods, quickly sold out, and "1843 Jubilee 1893" was then overprinted on current adhesives.

July 1 is Dominion Day in Canada. On that date in 1867 Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, British colonies, formed the present Dominion, which was joined later by Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and British Columbia and Vancouver Island. A half-century later a 3 cents commemorative was issued reproducing a famous painting "The Fathers of Confederation". The same illustration is on a 2 cents which, appearing in 1927, was part of a series celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the confederation's founding.

In 1871 the North German Confederation and the South German states formed the German Empire, and 2 pfennigs stamps issued a quarter-century later present an allegory of this union. We find inscribed *Seid Einig Einig Einig!* (Be United United United!)



Canada's "Fathers of
the Confederation"

In 1878 Cyprus was founded as a British colony in the Mediterranean and a commemorative series appeared in 1928. The 1½ piastres, bearing a mediaeval map of the island, is reproduced on page 128. On the 1 piastre is a likeness of Zeno, the stoic philosopher, of Citium, ancient name of the present Larnaca inscribed on the map.

In this same year Congo Free State was founded. After Stanley found Livingstone, as told in the previous chapter, he took up the exploration of Africa where Livingstone, dying, had left off. In 1874 Stanley crossed the continent from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Ocean and lifted the veil which hitherto had hung over the Congo River. King Leopold II of Belgium organized the International African Association in 1876 for the promotion of exploration and colonization, and in the following year the association sent Stanley into the Congo country and, through treaties with native chiefs, rights were gradually acquired by Belgium to a great area along the river.

The year 1881 marked the founding of philately's North Borneo, this date and 1931 being inscribed on commemorative paper issued a half-century later, the designs including Mount Kinabalu on the 12 cents.

In 1901 the Commonwealth of Australia came into being, on Jan. 1, when New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria joined hands politically. This is reflected postally by a New South Wales 1903 9 pence inscribed with abbreviated names of the six.



Northern and southern
Germany unite



North Borneo offers a
glimpse of Mt. Kinabalu



The Australian
Commonwealth
is born

In 1902 harbor works for *Puerto de Rosario* (Port of Rosario), northwest of Buenos Aires in Argentina, were completed, and on Oct. 26 this development was thrown open to commerce. A 1902 commemorative 5 centavos bears the date and illustrates the port.

Seven years later engineering genius similarly made Montevideo a modern *puerto*, which was inaugurated on *25 de Agosto* (Aug. 25), and Uruguay issued 2 and 5 centavos stamps inscribed with this date and presenting a harbor view. This design is illustrated in Chapter I.

In 1910 Union of South Africa came into existence as a British dominion through merger of Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, and the new government's first stamp, 2½ pence, commemorates the development. It bears the coats-of-arms of the four provinces.

In 1926 King Fuad of Egypt inaugurated a new city, bearing his name, opposite Port Said. This is Port Fuad. As part of the celebration, Egypt overprinted this modern municipality's native title, *Port Fouad*, on postal paper then current.



Argentina opens
Port Rosario



A dominion is born in
southern Africa

P
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A 1927 1½ pence stamp issued by Australia commemorates the inauguration of Canberra, in

New South Wales, as the national capital of the Commonwealth of Australia in place of Melbourne. Canberra was created as a new city at an estimated cost of \$66,000,000, its pattern strikingly suggestive of that of the District of Columbia. Construction was begun in 1913 but the World War interrupted. The stamp illustrates the Parliament Buildings.

In 1931 another British dominion inaugurated a new capital with postal commemoration. This is India, and the capital is New Delhi, ten miles from Old Delhi, ancient seat of the Mogul empire in India. A glimpse of the New Delhi Government Buildings is to be found on the 1 rupee of the special series.



Canberra becomes the
Australian capital



New Delhi becomes
India's capital

CHAPTER IV

“THAT LAND IS MINE”

WHETHER territorial conquest is accomplished by sword or pen, stamps are apt to appear to symbolize aggression in war or diplomacy in peace. There are innumerable examples of postal paper to remind us of land acquired both by force of arms and through persuasion at international council tables.

Expansion in area may result from plebiscites, mandates, occupation or liberation in war, outright purchase, arbitration, mutual understanding voluntarily arrived at through treaties.

Whatever the method, something materializes to intrigue the thoughtful philatelist. He visualizes that his new stamps are geographical “shadows that go before”; that they are pictorial tokens of coming revision of colors and lines and names on maps.

In this chapter will be cited outstanding instances. There is not room here to tell of them all. Information with regard to plebiscite, mandate, occupation and other issues is set down in Part II under the titles (geographically arranged) of all the governments concerned. Consultation of the Index on our concluding pages will enable the reader readily to locate references, under the words “Plebiscite,” “Mandate,” “Occupation,” “Treaties” and “Wars.”

A plebiscite reflects the preference of voters. It is “a method of ascertaining the general desire of the inhabitants of a given territory or area.” *Populi voluntas* is inscribed on a Marienwerder 1920 series (see illustration on page 7); this graphically interprets the true meaning of the word: “Will of the People.”

Aside from the World War plebiscites of which mention is scattered through Part II, there were two situations earlier in history which were productive of special stamps—in Italy, and in Peru.

Plebiscito Meridionale (Southern Plebiscite) and the dates 1860 21 *de Ottobre* 1910 are inscribed on 5 and 15 centesimos commemorative paper which Italy distributed in the later year. These stamps, with portrait of Garibaldi, the patriot whose activities culminated in the birth of modern Italy, recall the national plebiscite in the southern Italian states on Oct. 21 in the earlier year.

Through this expression of their preference the people confirmed the act of union.

Pro Plebiscito Tacna y Arica (For the Tacna and Arica Plebiscite) or *Pro Tacna y Arica* is inscribed on thirteen semi-postal stamps issued by Peru through 1925–28. These reflect an international land controversy settled through the good offices of a president of the United States, Calvin Coolidge.

Chile and Peru warred in 1879 and made their peace in 1883. They agreed that Tacna and Arica, which had been Peruvian provinces, should be held for ten years by Chile, whereafter a plebiscite would determine their sovereignty. The attempt (1892) to



Southern Italy's
peoples vote for
union

carry out this understanding was unsuccessful and for another two decades the ownership was in dispute.

In 1925, after three years of negotiation begun by the United States upon suggestion by Chile and Peru, a commission on which all three countries had representatives prepared rules of procedure for a plebiscite, but one side or another took exception to proposed provisions and the commission decided in 1926 that a plebiscite free and fair could not be held, and these proceedings were terminated.

Further discussions led to establishment of friendly relations between Chile and Peru, and on May 14, 1929, President Coolidge submitted a proposal as a final basis of a solution. Both sides accepted within forty-eight hours, and it went into effect on Aug. 28. Under it the disputed territory was divided, Tacna going to Peru, and Arica being retained by Chile.

Use of the plebiscite paper was obligatory, in addition to regular postage, from late in 1925 until July 26, 1929, on all mail in Peru not destined to foreign countries. In this way Peru raised funds to help finance the negotiations. Chile did not issue such paper.

The mandate system, arising out of the World War and something new in international relations, was arrived at as a compromise between (1) the restoration, to Germany and Turkey, of territories which the Allies had seized and (2) Allied annexation of those territories. It involves international control.

So, under the League of Nations, a Permanent Mandates Commission was created. Iraq (Meso-



Reflecting a land quarrel
between Peru and Chile

potamia) and Palestine were assigned to Great Britain, and Syria to France, and in time probably will be independent states. Tanganyika and part of the Cameroons and part of Togo went to Britain; part of the Cameroons and part of Togo went to France; Ruanda and Urundi went to Belgium. German South West Africa (now philately's South West Territory) was assigned to Britain's Union of South Africa; Samoa to New Zealand; German New Guinea (now Britain's Territory of New Guinea) to Australia; the Caroline, Marshall and Marianna Islands to Japan; and Nauru to Great Britain. Thus the major Powers mentioned have trusteeship over the mandate territories and are responsible to the League of Nations for their “sacred trust of civilization,” and in due time the territories may be permitted to stand on their own feet, politically, as members of the League.

Except as affecting the Caroline, Marshall and Marianna Islands, there are stamps which reflect all these developments.

In numerous instances the mandate stamps were preceded by occupation postal paper. This comprised adhesives imposed by invading authorities, peoples in occupied lands being compelled to use this new paper instead of that of their own issue.

But while mandate stamps (see Chapter I for a typical illustration, in Tanganyika) are relatively new, occupation paper has long been familiar to philately. A half-century ago, Chile forced occupation adhesives on Peruvians. The United States placed such paper in use in Cuba, Guam, the



The Rhineland joins
Germany



Cook annexes
New Zealand



Costa Rica recalls the
annexation of Nicoya
district

Philippines and Porto Rico during the Spanish-American War. Similar stamps appeared when Britain was at war with the Boers in southern Africa at the beginning of the present century. The Balkan conflicts produced such paper.

Turning, now, to earlier times, our record goes back to the year 925. In 1925 Germany issued stamps to commemorate a thousand years of union of Rhineland, or the Rhine province, with Germany. The design is significant of "The Watch on the Rhine"—the Prussian eagle is shown guarding the waterway.

In 1779 and 1794 the victories of Clark at Vincennes and Anthony Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers combined to open the way to the expansion of the American Northwest (see Chapter XVIII).

Meanwhile, as told in Chapter II, Cook had charted New Zealand. This he annexed; and although history says that Great Britain disavowed his act, a New Zealand 1906 6 pence stamp is inscribed "Annexation of New Zealand" and illustrates Cook and his followers taking over the islands from the natives, in 1779.

In 1803 the United States purchased the Louisiana Territory, a large portion of the west central section, from the French republic. A United States 1904 series, issued on the occasion of the St. Louis World Fair, commemorates this expansion. The 10 cents bears a map of the United States with the Louisiana Territory shaded and dated 1803. On the other values are portraits—(1 cent) Robert R. Liv-



President Hayes arbitrates
a land dispute

ington, who as minister to France conducted the negotiations; (2 cents) Thomas Jefferson, then president; (3 cents), James Monroe, sent to France as a special ambassador to arrange the purchase; and (5 cents) William McKinley, who as president approved the acts of Congress officially supporting the St. Louis exposition.

In Costa Rica the district and peninsula of Nicoya form the major part of the province of Guanacaste, and it was in 1824 that Nicoya became part of this Central American republic. Commemorative stamps issued a century later are inscribed *Centenario de la Incorporacion del Partido de Nicoya* (Centenary of the Incorporation of the District of Nicoya). The lower denominations present a map of Nicoya.

In 1830 French troops landed at Sidi-Ferruch on June 14 and began their occupation and conquest which brought France possession of this dominion in northern Africa. In 1930 a long series of pictorial commemoratives was issued inscribed *Centenaire de l'Algerie* (Centenary of Algeria). See Part II.

In 1846, Labuan, now part of Straits Settlements, was annexed by Great Britain (see page 173), and in 1896 Labuan stamps were overprinted “1846-JUBILEE-1896” in commemoration.

In 1864 Corfù and other Mediterranean possessions of Great Britain were ceded to Greece. See Ionian Islands, page 164.

In 1867 the United States acquired new territory, Alaska, purchased from Russia. The resulting commemorative stamp (1909) is mentioned on page 253.



Constanta's harbor



This stamp recalls the Monroe Doctrine



Bessarabian Parliament
House

Another instance of mediation by a United States president is recalled by two Paraguay 10 pesos stamps each dated 1878 and 1928. These, issued in the later year, bear a likeness of Rutherford B. Hayes and the inscription *Cincuentenario del Laudo Arbitral Villa Occidental*.

This territorial controversy was between Paraguay and Argentina. In 1876 the two republics had signed a treaty affecting territory between the Pilcomayo River and Bahia Negra, this land being divided into two parts. One went to Paraguay without dispute, but the question as to ownership of the other, or western, bit of terrain was submitted to President Hayes for arbitration. His decision, made public in 1878, favored Paraguay; hence that country's postal honor to him a half-century later. The foregoing Spanish inscription is significant of the fiftieth year after the successful arbitration affecting the western part of the contested land.

Mr. Hayes is the second American president whose portrait has appeared on stamps of a foreign country. The other was George Washington.

Rumania's acquisition, in 1878, of Dobrudja, a southeastern region which includes Constanța, the principal seaport for export, was postally commemorated fifty years later with a series which includes on the 2 lei a view of this harbor, while the 20 lei offers a glimpse of the Danube at Cernavoda. Rumania obtained Dobrudja (or Dobruja) under the terms of the Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878); subsequently lost it to the Central Powers during

the World War, but regained it by the Treaty of Neuilly (Nov. 27, 1919).

Venezuelan stamps issued in 1896 recall a territorial quarrel between British Guiana and Venezuela—a dispute which led to a threat against England by President Grover Cleveland of the United States.

The design is a map on which is delineated the land then in dispute. The quarrel had been long-standing, and in 1895 the Venezuelan authorities arrested British Guiana police inspectors in the district claimed by Venezuela. The American Monroe Doctrine became involved and in December President Cleveland sent a message to Congress saying that any attempt by Great Britain to enforce boundary claims upon Venezuela without resort to arbitration would be considered as a cause for war. In 1899 the question was settled by arbitration and Venezuela and Britain resumed diplomatic relations. (For further information regarding this stamp design see “Miranda” in Part II.)

In 1900 a map stamp (see page 133 for illustration) issued by Dominican Republic nearly instigated war with Haiti. The artist’s design presented the boundary line in accordance with Dominican aspirations but not in agreement with Haiti’s understanding. Diplomatic pressure led to withdrawal of the stamp and to destruction of unsold stocks.

It was nearly three decades later, with further postal paper resulting, when this controversy was settled. Early in 1929 these two republics comprising Columbus’s Hispaniola signed their Treaty of



Allegory of Rumania and Transylvania uniting

Frontiers, submitting their dispute to a board of arbitrators including representatives of Brazil, Venezuela and the United States. Dominican Republic and Haiti each promptly issued stamps, bearing their respective presidents' portraits, in celebration of the agreement. Haiti's, inscribed *Commémoration du Traité des Frontieres* (Commemoration of the Treaty of Frontiers), is illustrated in Chapter I. Dominican Republic's carries a text similarly significant.

In 1913 Turkey recaptured the city of Adrianople from Bulgaria and issued commemorative postal paper. See Adrianople, in Part II.

In 1918 Italian forces invading Austria during the World War captured Venetia Julia, long since lost to Italy through the collapse of the Roman Empire. The reaquisition of this territory (see Austria, Italian Occupation, in Part II) was commemorated by Italy with stamps in 1921; the design is illustrated in Chapter I.

World War developments in 1918 brought Rumania further expansion—acquirement of Bessarabia and Transylvania, two sets of commemorative stamps being issued ten years later.

When Moldavia, part of Rumania, belonged to Turkey, the province of Bessarabia was seized by Russia from Turkey in 1812. When Russia's Romanoff dynasty collapsed, in 1917, the Bessarabians declared their autonomy and early in 1918 created the "Independent Moldavian Republic" and appealed to Rumania for military assistance. This was extended and, in return, the new

republic renounced connection with Soviet Russia and in November decided to unite with Rumania. The 1928 commemorative stamps include a design showing the Bessarabian Parliament House on the 1 and 2 lei values.

Transylvania, now called Ardeal by the Rumanians, was seized from Hungary late in 1918, and on Dec. 1 the Rumanians in this mountainous district proclaimed union with the kingdom of their race. The 2 lei stamp of the commemorative series presents an allegory of Rumania and Transylvania united by Peace.

How Courland, Letgallen and Riga were liberated by Latvia in 1918-20, with commemorative stamps resulting, is told under those three names in Part II.

Castellorizo's occupation by the French and its subsequent transferral from Turkish to Italian rule, also is explained in Part II, with the map stamp there illustrated. Further post-war developments brought map changes affecting Marienwerder, Allenstein, Carinthia, Eastern Silesia, Schleswig, Upper Silesia, Fiume and Memel, all told under those respective names in Part II. In 1925 Norway acquired the Arctic archipelago called Spitsbergen, by treaty; this also is recounted in Part II, the resulting postal paper being illustrated in Chapter I.

R F Exposition Coloniale Internationale (Republic of France International Colonial Exposition) is inscribed on postal paper issued by France and colonies in 1931. One design of these stamps distributed on the occasion of the exposition held at Paris in this year shows groups of natives indigenous

to France's "dark" colonies. Another vignette offers an allegory of France with torch lighting the way of black peoples toward culture and industry.

Here we have modern franking adhesives associated with geography. Exploration and discovery have made most of our universe known to man; wars and treaties have produced the modern maps on which the territories are defined. There will be further changes in atlas and gazeteer but meanwhile the enlightened peoples are engaged in the humanitarian task of introducing education, the arts and commerce to those perhaps less happy creatures whom Civilization has placed within the guardianship of the world Powers. The 1931 French stamps are dedicated to the consecration of this work.



France brings light to
the untutored

CHAPTER V

PIONEERS OF THE AIR

OF this world's area comparatively little remains to be discovered. Nearly all which man had not found in his travels by ship or on foot he has within the past few years succeeded in locating by plane or dirigible. These craft of the air are yet destined to play an important rôle in the drama of geography; their task, now in progress, is, in part, to check discrepancies in maps of regions represented inaccurately in today's atlases because of lack of the information necessary to mark boundary lines correctly in the past.

A striking example, with stamps to remind us, is the 1931 voyage of the German dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" into the far regions of the arctic. Quoting from a July 28th despatch from Arthur Koestler, the North American Newspaper Alliance's correspondent aboard the airship:

"We have made the extraordinary discovery that the islands known as Albert Edward and Franz Josef Land are not islands at all but parts of a huge peninsula. We have drawn an entirely new chart of the western half of Franz Josef Land . . . The whole group of 'islands' forming Franz Josef Land is falsely charted."

On this journey, during which hitherto unknown islands and mountains were found, mail was carried,



Russia looks ahead to polar exploration



Notable trans-Atlantic flights traced on a Newfoundland stamp

some of it addressed to scientists and explorers and geographers aboard the Russian ice-breaker *Malygin*, and the postage on those letters and parcels was prepaid by special German stamps illustrating the “Graf Zeppelin” and inscribed *Polar Fahrt 1931* (Polar Flight 1931).

The announcement in Germany that the airship purposed to make this arctic trip appealed to the imagination of Soviet Russia, where the government requested the people to subscribe funds to finance construction of two Russian dirigibles to engage in exploration and discovery of possibly existing terrain which might be added to the Russian domain. As pictorial propaganda to make the people dirigible-minded a series of air stamps was issued with appropriate designs. The 50 kopecs illustrates an airship above a map of northernmost Russia, with lines traced to suggest polar journeys by the two promised dirigibles.

Developments in aeronautics and the exploits of aviators who have had the temerity to hazard adventurous death have made the universe seemingly smaller. It took Bougainville of France two years and three months leisurely to circumnavigate the globe in a ship with sails in 1766–69. Three weeks and a few hours were required by Eckener of Germany in the “Graf Zeppelin” in 1930, and Post and Gatty of the United States accomplished the feat in about nine days in a plane in 1931.

Air craft are speeding the mails, stimulating commerce, building good will, and in aero-philately’s brief history (the first air postal paper appeared in



A stamp recalling Columbus and Lindbergh

1917) hundreds of stamps have appeared which in picture and text trace this cementing of international relations.

Outstanding among these stamp designs are perhaps three which best typify geography's association with philately. One, issued by Newfoundland, illustrates the routes of some of the planes which have crossed the Atlantic between that country and Europe. Another, put forth by Costa Rica, recalls both Lindbergh's good-will flight and the voyages by Columbus. The third, of Australian imprint, commemorates the globe's circumnavigation by Kingsford-Smith.

The Newfoundland adhesive, of a 1931 air mail series, shows eastern Newfoundland and Labrador and western Europe and between the two shores are seven dotted lines representing the courses of as many trans-Atlantic flights—Alcock and Brown to Ireland; Hawker (flight not completed); de Pinedo to the Azores; Lindbergh's New York to Paris hop (passing over St. John's, N. F.); United States navy seaplanes to the Azores; Kingsford-Smith, Ireland to Harbor Grace, N. F.; and Koehl from Ireland to Greenly Island. As will be shown, some of these journeys have been postally remembered by other paper.

The Costa Rican stamp, hailing the arrival of Lindbergh on his air tour of friendship to Pan-American countries, was devised by overprinting a plane's outline, a new value (10 centavos), Lindbergh's name and the inscription *Enero* 1928 (January 1928) on a 1923 12 centavos bearing a



Postal honor to one who circumnavigated the world by air



On mail carried by Hawker and Grieve



On mail flown by
Alcock and Brown

portrait of Columbus between one of his sailing ships at his right and a map of the two Americas at his left. Thus this one stamp illustrates Fifteenth Century and Twentieth Century methods of exploration.

Australia's design is a plane above the two hemispheres and bears the inscription "Kingsford Smith's World Flights" and was issued in 1931.

The earliest international air journey which stamps recall was that of Hawker and Grieve, in May, 1919, when a Newfoundland stamp was overprinted "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post April, 1919" (the aviators had planned to start in April). This flight failed after 1,200 miles had been covered, the two men being rescued and the mail recovered and taken on to England by vessel.

The first non-stop flight across the Atlantic was that by Capt. John Alcock and Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, in June, 1919—above 1,960 miles of ocean from St. John's N. F., to Clifton, Galway, Ireland, in 15 hours and 57 minutes. A Newfoundland stamp was overprinted "Air Post One Dollar" for prepaying postage on mail carried.

In the spring of 1922 two Portuguese aviators, Capt. Scadusa and Capt. Continho, flew from their native country to Brazil. One year later a Portuguese series commemorated this flight, the design including their portraits and the heads of the presidents of Portugal and Brazil, together with their hydro-airplane and Cabral's ship of 1500.



Symbolizing trans-Atlantic
journeys by caravel and
air

In 1926 Amundsen and Ellsworth journeyed in a dirigible across the North Pole from Norway's

Spitsbergen to Alaska. Norway issued stamps, a year in advance, presenting a polar bear watching a plane, and through the sale of these raised money to help finance the expedition. There was no valid postal use for these.

Almost two months before Amundsen started, Franco, a Spanish aviator, flew from Palos, Columbus's point of departure on his first voyage, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. A year later Spain issued semi-postal air commemoratives with design illustrating his plane the "Plus Ultra". That journey was in February.

On May 13 of the same year two Spanish aviators, Capt. Eduardo Gonzalez Gallarza and Capt. Joaquin Loriga Taboada, arrived at the Philippines, having completed a flight from Madrid to Manila, and current Filipino stamps were overprinted with the date 1926, the inscription "Air Mail Madrid Manila" and the outline of a plane's propeller.

In 1927 the Italian aviator de Pinedo flew 25,000 miles, touching Europe, Africa, South America and North America. On his return journey across the Atlantic, from Newfoundland to the Azores, he carried mail franked with a Newfoundland 60 cents stamp overprinted "Air Mail de Pinedo 1927".

On May 10, Charles A. Lindbergh, who has been honored postally by more countries than any other American, left San Diego, California, in his plane "Spirit of St. Louis" and arrived at Curtis Field, Long Island, two days later. On the morning of May 20 he took off from Roosevelt Field, Long Island, and made his perfect flight to Paris, arriving at the



Norway's Amundsen
North Pole flight
design



Franco's
"Plus Ultra"



Panama honors
Lindbergh

French capital the following evening. On his return to the United States he found issued a 10 cents stamp inscribed "Lindbergh Air Mail" and illustrating his plane and his route from New York to Paris.

On Dec. 13-14 Lindbergh flew from Washington, D. C., to Mexico City on the first leg of his Pan-American good-will journey—7,860 miles and touching sixteen countries in Central America, South America and the West Indies. In addition to the Costa Rican stamp mentioned, commemorative postal paper appeared in Panama and Cuba. Panama's stamps are inscribed *Homenaje a Lindbergh* (Homage, or honor, to Lindbergh). Cuba's issue is a 5 centavos overprinted with his name and the date *Febrero* 1928 (February 1928). Spain's 1930 Spanish-American Union air commemoratives include the design (illustrated in Chapter I) showing Lindbergh's portrait, his plane, New York's Statue of Liberty, and the mythical black cat which the American was supposed to have taken with him on his New York-Paris flight.

In this same Spanish 1930 set, one 50 centavos recalls the 1922 Portugal-to-Brazil journey (already mentioned) by Scadusa and Continho; another 50 centavos honors Col. Sidar, Mexican aviator, for his air tour of South America in 1920; and a 1 peseta remembers the flight by the Spanish aviators, Jiminez and Iglesias, from Spain to South America in 1929.

In 1928 the "Graf Zeppelin," commanded by Dr. Hugo Eckener, journeyed from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, New Jersey, and return,



The Graf Zeppelin
above the globe

and Germany issued 2 and 4 marks stamps illustrating the airship above the "top" of the globe.

Late in 1928 a squadron of British aviators left London on a Far-East flight, arriving at Manila in the Philippines on Nov. 9. Current Filipino stamps were overprinted with a plane device and the inscription "L. O. F. 1928", the three letters signifying "London-Orient Flight."

Meanwhile, in the summer, a Mexican pilot, Capt. Emilio Carranza, had returned Lindbergh's good will tour. On his flight back toward Mexico City his plane crashed near Mount Holly, New Jersey, in July, and he was killed. In 1929 Mexico issued stamps bearing his portrait and name and inscribed *a la Memoria del Heroe* (to the Memory of a Hero).

In 1930 the "Graf Zeppelin" again journeyed to Lakehurst, this time by way of South American countries. The earlier "Zepp" design was reissued, with the additional inscription *Sudamerika Fahrt* (South America Flight), and several of the republics visited printed special postal paper.

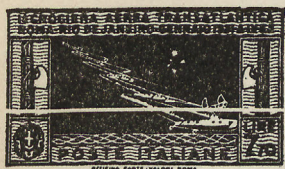
From Lakehurst the dirigible made a 'round-the-world flight—across the Atlantic to Friedrichshafen, to Tokio, across the Pacific to Los Angeles, California, and back to Lakehurst, a journey of 19,500 miles in 21 days, 7 hours and 26 minutes. The United States commemorated this amazing exploit with three stamps—65 cents, \$1.30 and \$2.60, with "Graf Zeppelin" and "Europe Pan-America Flight" inscribed. The Atlantic, the "Zepp" and the globe and the outlines of two continents are features of the designs.



Carranza, an air hero of Mexico



From Colombia to Ecuador by air



An Italian squadron flies
the Atlantic

In subsequent months other international air journeys were postally recalled—by Newfoundland, the September, 1930, flight by Boyd and Connor across the Atlantic to the Scilly Islands; by Belgium, the Belgium-to-Congo hop by Van Linder and Thery in December, 1930; by Ecuador, the trip by Mendez from Bogotá, Colombia, to Quito, Ecuador, on June 4; by Egypt and Hungary, the “Graf Zeppelin’s” Mediterranean flight, in 1930; by Finland, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Russia, later “Zepp” voyages, to those countries; by Italy, the Rome-to-Rio de Janeiro journey early in 1931; and by Dutch Indies, on the occasion of the 1st *Post-Vlucht Java-Australie* (First Mail Flight, Java to Australia) in the spring of 1931.

Supplementing these flights of spectacular character, regular international mail transportation routes are being established in all parts of the world, and to prepay postage on mail so carried, hundreds of pieces of postal paper have been issued. Many of these bear maps. Venezuela’s air mail map design is illustrated on page 282 and several stamps of similar vignette will be found reproduced under their countries’ names in Part II.



Mail moves by air from
Java to Australia



A Greek air stamp which
maps part of the East

CHAPTER VI

POSTAL HONORS TO GEOGRAPHERS

MANY scores of men having been recalled, in stamp designs, because of their achievements in research, discovery and invention, it is amazing that so few persons have been thus remembered whose names are associated with the science of geography. In vain one searches philately for portraits of Thales, Herodotus, Aristotle, Strabo, Pliny, Ptolemy, Juan de la Cosa, Mercator, Varenius and a host of others whose theories and writings contributed importantly.

We have shown how Prince Henry, establishing his center of navigation at Sagres in the Fifteenth Century, stimulated geography's progress through the daring of Portuguese sailors and Columbus of Italy. Columbus compiled charts before venturing on his voyages and Toscanelli made maps. Of all men identified with the advancement of geography, Henry, Toscanelli, Columbus and Copernicus, astronomer, are the earliest whom postal paper recall.

Columbus as a youth attended the University of Pavia, where he studied astronomy, geometry and cosmography. He married a daughter of a captain in the service of Prince Henry, and, visiting the home of his father-in-law, he employed his time making charts and maps for a living. Probably it was this work which inspired his ambition to sail west and led to his correspondence with Toscanelli.



Poland honors
Copernicus

In 1474 Toscanelli prepared a new chart on a rectangular projection, and on this Columbus depended when he crossed the Atlantic in search of Cathay and India. Misled by this chart, he believed his discovered lands to be part of eastern Asia.

Globes, innumerable examples of which are to be found in stamp designs, were popular after the discovery of America and were included among the scientific equipment of ships. Both Columbus and Magellan used globes.

Sebastian Cabot, a son of John Cabot who discovered Newfoundland, was a cosmographer of distinction in the Sixteenth Century. As has been shown, a Newfoundland stamp carries Sebastian's portrait.

Astronomy is of fundamental importance to navigation; hence it is of interest that Poland in 1923 issued a 1,000 marka stamp which, bearing a likeness of Nicolaus Copernicus, or Koppernigk, commemorated the 450th anniversary of the birth of this Polish astronomer in 1473. *Kopernik* is inscribed.

A portrait of Christiaan Huygens (1629–1695), a Dutch astronomer, mathematician and physicist, and developer of the pendulum, appears on the 12½ cents of the 1928 semi-postal series of Netherlands.

An Eighteenth Century figure identified with geography's progress was Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), German philosopher, whose portrait is on Germany's 1926 15 pfennigs. Kant, author of "Physical Geography," lectured on this subject at the University of Königsberg from 1765 onward. We are told by a biographer:



Huygens, Dutch
scientist

"Geography appealed to him as a valuable educational discipline, the joint foundation with anthropology of that 'knowledge of the world' which was the result of reason and experience. In this connection he divided the communication of experience from one person to another into two categories—the narrative or historical, and the descriptive or geographical; both history and geography being viewed as descriptions, the former in order of time, the latter in order of space. Physical geography he viewed as a summary of nature, the basis not only of history but also of 'all the other possible geographies,' of which he enumerates five, namely: mathematical, including the form, size and movements of the earth; moral, the customs of different races; political, dealing with countries according to their governments; mercantile, the geography of commerce; and theological, the study of the various religions in its geographical aspects."

The beginning of the Nineteenth Century led to the foundation of that branch of geography known as geophysics, due to the earlier researches of Newton, Engler, Leibnitz, Laplace and others, upon the phenomena of gravitation, tides and the earth's density. Of the men just mentioned, only Leibnitz has been honored postally. A portrait of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz, or Leibniz (1646–1716), German mathematician and philosopher, is on Germany's 1926 40 pfennigs.

A Spanish-American scientist, astronomer, geographer and explorer whose memory philately recalls was Francisco José Caldas (1741–1816), who



Kant, who wrote on physical geography



Leibnitz, another writer



Caldas—a
geographer

was an outstanding figure also in Spanish-American literature. Colombian Republic's 1910 10 centavos and 1917 ½ centavo present his likeness.

Born in Popayán, capital of the department of Cauca, Colombia—(Popayán was the birthplace also of Mosquera, another geographer)—Caldas explored the Andes and the Magdalena River in 1804 and then became director of the observatory in Bogotá. He sympathized with the cause of independence from Spain and was put to death by the royalist forces.

We are told that geography is "the exact and organized knowledge of the distribution of phenomena of the surface of the earth," and the acquirement and dissemination of such knowledge is the major objective of geographical societies which function in many countries. Philately has reflected the activities of three such organizations—in Italy, Rumania and Portugal.

In 1880 there was founded, in Naples, the Club Africano, forerunner of the present *Società Africana d'Italia* (Italian African Society) which came into existence two years later. About 1926 this group sought a subsidy from the Italian government. This being refused, the society appealed for a series of stamps to commemorate its forty-fifth anniversary. This request was granted, but the postal paper did not appear until 1928—in Cyrenaica, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland and Tripolitania. There were four denominations for each, of semi-postal character, all selling at more than face value, the extra money benefitting the work of the society. The



An Italian colonial
geographical society
semi-postal

design includes a modern Italian "fascio" tied to a palm tree; the prow of a Roman galley surmounted by the figure of Victory; and outspread wings.

Rumania's *Societatea Regală Română de Geografie* (Royal Rumanian Geographical Society) dates back to 1875, when it was founded to promote geography in Rumania by organizing conferences, according scholarships and awarding prizes. It has a fine geographical library, issues a yearly bulletin, and has published the "Great Geographic Dictionary of Rumania."

In 1925 announcement was made that stamps would appear shortly to commemorate the Rumanian society's fiftieth anniversary, but they were not issued until 1927—five semi-postals which, valid for postage for one month only, sold at more than their face values, the society in this way helping to finance the publication of geographies in need of revision because of the World War and the Balkan disturbances. The designs are (1 leu) a map of Rumania; (2 lei) portrait of Stephen the Great; (3 lei) likeness of Michael the Brave; (5 lei) heads of kings Carol I and Ferdinand; and (9 lei) the Adam Clisi monument.

Portugal's *Sociedade de Geographia de Lisboa* (Geographical Society of Lisbon) was founded also in 1875. Since 1903 Portugal has permitted it to issue about a dozen franchise stamps, each without denomination, for use privately by its members. These adhesives, up to and including 1910, carried a crown as part of the design; then occurred the revolution which resulted in a republic, and the



A Rumanian Geographical Society commemorative



A Portuguese franchise stamp for geographers

subsequent stamps, beginning in 1911, are without the crown.

The center design is the society's coat-of-arms and it recalls the Fifteenth Century Portuguese discoveries and the poem by Camoens about da Gama's voyage, mentioned in an earlier chapter. We find the inscription *Por Mares Nuca d'Antes Navegados*, from "The Lusiads"; translated: "By Seas Never Navigated Before."

In 1925 the *Congres International de Geographie* (International Geographical Congress) assembled at *le Carie* (Cairo) and Egypt issued three picturesque commemoratives in uniform design presenting a pylon on which Thoth, the ibis-headed deity who was the ancient Egyptians' God of Science, is shown carving the name of Fuad I, modern Egyptian king and a patron of philately. Thoth presided over writing, measuring and calculating, and was identified with the moon as a divider of time. To him is sacred the bird called the ibis—and a juvenile collector at the time the stamps appeared named Thoth "Oswald," after the Skipper's woodpecker pet of Fox's comic strips.

In 1926 the International Navigation Congress met, also in Cairo, and further commemoratives appeared, the design being an ancient Egyptian vessel.



Thoth, Egyptian
God of Science

PART II
THE PARADE OF NATIONS

CHAPTER VII

LOST LANDS AND NEW

HE who collects stamps comes in contact with approximately a thousand different names and titles and designations identified with philately's cantons, chartered companies, cities, colonies, departments, duchies, empires, governmental agencies, kingdoms, League of Nations' wards, mandated territories, military regimes, occupied lands, plebiscite districts, post offices, provisional governments, regencies, republics, settlements, states, towns, etc.

Literally hundreds of these which once had their own postal paper, either issued by their own will or imposed upon them, are today associated with philately only historically. Either politically or geographically, or both, they have vanished from the earth, their surviving stamps reminders that once they existed. Many have new names which were not known to the maps and atlases of their times.

There are stamps which are evidence that there were formerly such monarchies as the Arabian Government of Syria, Congo Free State, Bavaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Corea, Hanover, Hawaii, Montenegro, Prussia, Saxony, Serbia, Württemberg. Others prove that there have been independent republics such as Armenia, Azerbaijan, Far Eastern, Georgia, Karelia, Ukraina, West Ukraine. Philatelically, all these governments are of the past.

There are stamps which show that some present-day republics were once kingdoms or empires, as Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Mexico, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Turkey; and that Albania, a monarchy now, was formerly a republic.

Major Powers struggled for supremacy in the partition of sections of Africa, and there is postal paper to recall names such as Bechuanaland, British Central Africa, British East Africa, East Africa and Uganda, Griqualand West, Lagos, Mafeking, New Republic, Northern Nigeria, Stellaland, Southern Nigeria, Rhodesia, Swazieland, Uganda Protectorate, Vryburg, Wolmaranstad, Zululand, identified with Great Britain; names such as Anjouan, Annam, Benin, Diégo-Suarez, Djibouti, French Congo, Grand Comoro, Nossi-Bé, Tonkin, Upper Senegal and Niger, identified with France; names such as Aguera, Annobon, Cape Juby, Corisco, Elobey, Rio de Oro, identified with Spain; and names such as German East Africa and German South West Africa, identified with Germany; and Kionga, identified with Portugal. Philatelically, all these except Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany and Portugal are associated with history only.

There is postal paper which tells us of one-time stamp-issuing lands such as Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, now within Union of South Africa; such as New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, now within the Commonwealth of Australia; such as British Columbia and Van-

couver Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, now within Canada; such as Baden, Bergedorf, Bremen, Brunswick, Hamburg, Heligoland, Lubeck, the two Mecklenburgs, Oldenberg, Schleswig-Holstein, Turn and Taxis, all now within the German republic; and such as Modena, Naples, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Sicily, all now within Italy. Philatelically, all these except Union of South Africa, Australia, Canada, Germany and Italy are of the past.

There are districts which had plebiscite stamps but have no present postal paper, as Allenstein, Carinthia, Eastern Silesia, Marienwerder, Upper Silesia. Within the keeping of the League of Nations are Danzig and Saar. There are mandate lands, as Alaouites, Cameroons, Lebanon, Nauru, Tanganyika, Samoa, South West Territory, Syria, Territory of New Guinea, all of which have stamps; and as the Caroline, Marianna and Marshall islands, which have none today.

A long list of names, a few familiar but many strange, may be unearthed from philately's graveyard, as Anatolia, Antioquia, Baku, Bamra, Barbuda, Bussahir, Cilicia, Crete, Eastern Roumelia, Epirus, Fiume, Ionian Islands, Lombardy-Venetia, Las Bela, Majunja, North Ingermanland, Rajpeepla, Scinde, Thessaly and many others. Some have disappeared from modern-day maps.

What became of all these "lost lands" and whence came the many new governments which have made it necessary for maps to be revised? What wars brought about some of the changes?

—as the World, Tripoli, Greco-Turkish, Chilean-Peruvian, Balkan, Spanish-American, Anglo-Boer, Franco-German wars and the civil disturbances in the United States, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Venezuela. What effect have treaties had on the nomenclature of both philately and the gazeteer?—as Versailles, San Remo, San Stefano, Lausanne, Paris, Bucharest, Anglo-Iraq. All these and other international conflicts and the resulting peace agreements have repeatedly altered the maps of the five continents in various ways—adoption of new names for old; transferal of colonies; revision of boundary lines; partition of territory among Powers; creation of new governments; mergers of political entities.

Postage stamps, numbering 83,000 major and minor varieties, reflect all these developments, and to know the background stories of these bits of paper is to be informed about geography in association with history and current events.

The following chapters of this book attempt to answer the questions which have been asked in the immediately preceding paragraphs. Not all the names set down in the eight pages which make up the index in the annual Scott catalog¹ are to be found on the average maps available for consulting. You would have trouble, for example, in discovering and identifying Bussahir on maps or in atlases or encyclopedias. Other sticklers are Aguera, Alwur, Argyrocastro, Cavalle, Central Lithuania, Cilicia, Dedeagh, Duttia, Eastern Roumelia, Fu-

¹ *Standard Postage Stamp Catalog*, Scott Stamp & Coin Co., New York.

tuna, Jhind, Kionga, Majunja, New Republic, North Ingermanland, North West Pacific Islands, Oltre Giuba, philately's Port Lagos, Scinde, Sin Kiang, Szegedin, Tannou Touva, Thurn and Taxis, Western Ukrainia, Zelaya. They are all to be located but only after hours of research and generally not under those names. Puzzlers also are Arabian Government of Syria, Denikin, Don Government, East India Co., Semenoff, and Wrangel Army, as these are identified more intimately with history than with geography.

For the collector, philately is of course a side line and not a business. He has not the time to engage constantly in research, yet unquestionably, if he is a true student of the hobby, he aspires to know something about the geographical and historical significance of every stamp which he places in his album.

Where can he get such knowledge? Not in any one philatelic reference volume. If all the stamp books ever published were assembled into one library, the requisite information about all the "lost countries" and *why* they were lost and *where* they are now, would not be found in that library!

Accordingly the major purpose of this section of "Geography and Stamps" is to supply within compact form that relatively inaccessible information.

In the concluding chapters every one of the approximately one thousand names and titles in the Scott catalog's index will be found identified with relation to its past and present geographical

and political position, thus providing a fact compilation of which philately has long been definitely in need. Also under some of the names and titles will be mentioned outstanding postal designs associated with geography, and a few of these, particularly the stamps bearing countries' maps, will be illustrated. Synonymous geographical names will be set down and foreign phraseology will be translated.

CHAPTER VIII

ABERDEEN TO BUSSAHIR

Aberdeen. See United States.

Abyssinia is a northeast African inland empire. Its northern portion was included in the tract of country known to the ancients as Ethiopia. According to Abyssinian tradition the queen of Sheba who visited Solomon was a monarch of Abyssinia, and from their son Menelek the kings of Abyssinia claim descent.

Adrianople is a city in European Turkey. Its 1913 issue of stamps, picturing the mosque of Selim II with its 200-foot minarets, commemorates the city's recapture. See Thrace (Greek Occupation).

Aegean Islands (Greek Occupation). See Chios, Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos.

Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation). The islands grouped under this philatelic title are Calimno (Kalymnos), Caso, Cos, Karki, Leros (Lero), Lipso, Nisiros (Nisyros), Patmos, Piscopi, Rodi (Rhodes), Scarpanto, Simi (Symi) and Stampalia, which, formerly belonging to Turkey, were occupied by Italy during the Tripoli War. Under the Treaty of Lausanne they were (1924) ceded by Turkey to Italy, and in 1929 definitives superseded the overprinted Italian stamps issued in 1912. Castellorizo (*q.v.*) is now in the same governmental group.

Afghanistan is a central Asiatic monarchy, east of Persia and northwest of India. Its 1921 parcel post series gives a view in Kabul—the Ministry of Education building.

Africa, Portuguese. See Portuguese Africa.

Aguera (*La Aguera*) is part of Spanish Western Sahara (*q.v.*). Stamps of Rio de Oro (*q.v.*) were overprinted for use in Aguera in 1920, and these were followed (1922) by definitives with inscriptions including *Sahara Occidental* (Western Sahara). Aguera disappeared postally when Spanish Western Sahara received its first postal paper (1926).

Aitutaki. See Cook Islands. The ½ penny of 1920 illustrates the landing of Captain Cook, the 1p the main wharf, the 6p the village of Mitiaro, and the 1 shilling Avarua Harbor.

Alaouites, otherwise Alawiyan or Alawiya, is now officially Latakia, with its capital city having the same name. Formerly an inner division of Syria (*q.v.*), it became an independent state in December, 1924, although still administered by France under mandate; and entered philately the following year with provisionals (French and Syrian stamps overprinted). It became Latakia in May, 1930, but this change was not postally reflected until the summer of 1931, when Syrian stamps were overprinted *Lattaquie*. See Rouad.

Albania (*Shqypenia*) is a southeastern European independent kingdom comprising Scutari and part of Janina, former Turkish provinces, and parts of Kossovo and Monastir, once Turkish vilayets. Following a revolution late in 1924 a republic (*Re-*

publika Shqiptare: Albanian Republic) was established on Jan. 21, 1925, Ahmed Zogu being elected president ten days later. In 1928 *Mbretnia Shqiptare* overprinted on postal paper signified the change to the Albanian kingdom, and the country's stamps have since been those of a monarchy, ruled by King Zog.

The 1922 series presents views of Gjinokastre (Argyrocastro, *q.v.*) on the 2 qintars, Kanina (5q), Berat (10q), Vezirit (25q), Rozafat (50q), Koritza (1 franc), and Dursit (2fr).

Albania, Italian Offices. These were maintained, with stamps issued (1902-08), during part of the period when Albania was within the former Turkish empire.

Albany. See United States.

Alerta is a Peruvian city which was occupied by Chilean forces during the Chilean-Peruvian War. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Alexandria, Va. See United States.

Alexandria, French Offices. See Egypt, French Offices.

Algeria is a French colony west of Tunisia, Africa, and bordered on the north by the Mediterranean. The centenary of French occupation was postally commemorated in 1930, these stamps giving us views of Oran (5 centimes), Constantine (10c), L'Amirante, Algiers (15c), Algiers harbor and city (25c), ruins at Timgad (30c), ruins at Djemile (50c), a tower in Tlemcen (75c), Ghardaja (1 franc), Tolga (1.50fr), and ancient Algiers (3fr). The 1930 North

Africa Philatelic Exhibition commemorative 10fr of 1930 shows the port of Algiers.

Allenstein is a section of East Prussia, Germany. Under the Treaty of Versailles a plebiscite was held to determine whether Allenstein preferred to belong to Germany or to Poland. The plebiscite was held on July 11, 1920, and the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of Germany. Thus Allenstein is a philatelic name of the past.

Allied Occupation of Azerbaijan. Azerbaijan was once a Persian northwestern province and subsequently was ceded to Russia. See Azerbaijan; Azerbaijan (Allied Occupation).

Allied Occupation of Thrace. See Thrace (Greek Occupation).

Alsace and Lorraine. These are two French provinces restored to France by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. They were occupied by German forces during the war of 1870-71 with France; hence the occupation stamps of that year. In 1916, during the World War, France reoccupied the provinces and retaliated postally by overprinting confiscated German stamps in terms of French money.

Alwur, or Alwar or Ulwar, is one of the native states of India, lying north of Jaipur. Alwur was the first native state to accept a currency struck at Calcutta, India's former capital, and since 1902 has been using India's stamps. It is within the Eastern Rajputana States Agency.

Anatolia (from the Greek word meaning sunrise; *i.e.*, eastern land) is a Turkish division virtually coincident with Asia Minor, the geographical posi-

tion of which has been described as "planted like a bridge between Asia and Europe."

A Turkish National Congress under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (who was destined to become Turkey's first president) met in 1919, and in January of 1920 the Nationalist Government was created—called, in the Scott catalog, Turkey in Asia. In 1921 occurred the Greco-Turkish War, during which the Greeks invaded Turkey; hence the "Turkey in Asia (Greek Occupation)" reference in the catalog.

Ancachs, a department in Peru, was occupied by Chile during the war between these two republics. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Andorra is a small, neutral, autonomous and semi-independent state on the Franco-Spanish frontier and high among the Pyrenees. It is protected mutually by Spain and France and its stamps have been in terms of both Spanish and French currency. Its first definitives (1920) present a view of St. Julia de Loria (10, 20 and 50 centimes); while the northern mountainous gateway to the republic is illustrated on the 1928 20c special delivery.

Angola is the general name given to the Portuguese possessions lying south of the equator on the west coast of Africa. It is sometimes called Portuguese West Africa. Included within its domain is Portuguese Congo (*q.v.*).

Angra (*Angra do Heroismo*: Bay of Heroism) is one of the districts comprising the Azores (*q.v.*).

Anjouan is the philatelic name for Anjuan, or Johanna, second largest among the Comoro Islands,

a volcanic group which, belonging to France, lies in the Indian Ocean midway between Madagascar and the African mainland. Coming under French protection, Anjouan was given distinctive stamps in 1892. In 1914 the Comoro Islands (Anjouan, Grand Comoro, Mayotte and Moheli) were annexed by Madagascar, the stamps of which are now used by all four.

Annam and Tonkin are protectorates within Indo-China (*q.v.*).

Annapolis. See United States.

Annobon. See Elobey, Annobon and Corisco.

Antigua, discovered by Columbus, who is supposed to have named it after a Spanish church called Santa Maria la Antigua, is an island in the British West Indies, about 50 miles east of St. Christopher. With Barbuda (*q.v.*) and Redondo it forms one of the five presidencies which comprise the colony of Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

Antioquia is an interior department, formerly a state, of Colombia.

Apurimac is a southern interior Peruvian department occupied by Chile during the Chilean-Peruvian War. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Arabia. See Nejd.

Arabian Government of Syria. This government's stamps (listed in Scott's catalog under Syria) resulted from an effort by Arabians to establish an enduring monarchy in Syria (*q.v.*). The Syrian National Congress on March 8, 1920, sitting in Damascus, proclaimed Emir Faisal (or Feisal), a son of a Hejaz king, as King of Syria. The Allied Powers,

however, refused to consent to this arrangement and (at San Remo, April 25) gave France a mandate over Syria on behalf of the League of Nations. Thus the stamps mentioned—earlier Turkish adhesives overprinted *Hakuma el Arabie*, meaning “Arabian Government”—were in postal use a few months only.

Arad, or Ó-Arad, is the name of both a Hungarian county and its capital city, which were occupied by French military forces during the World War, occupation stamps resulting which are listed under “Issued under French Occupation” under Hungary in the catalog.

Arbe is an Adriatic Sea island which was occupied by Gabriele D’Annunzio’s forces in 1920 during the dispute over Fiume (*q.v.*).

Arequipa is a Peruvian city, capital of the department of that name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Argentina Republic, or Argentina, occupies the greater part of the southern extremity of South America. Its earliest stamps were those of a confederation, the first *Republica* paper not appearing until 1862.

Views presented postally include Port Rosario on the 1902 5 centavos; Fort of the Viceroys, Buenos Aires, on the 1910 4c; Congress Building, Buenos Aires, on the 1910 12c; and the general post offices in 1926 and 1826, respectively on the 12c and 25c of the 1926 series. The 1928 air stamps include a globe design showing the two hemispheres.

Argyrocastro (Silver Castle) in the Scott catalog is now Gjijnokastre on the maps. When southern

Albania was part of Turkey the name was Argyrocastron, or Argyrokastro. It is a tiny commercial town now within the kingdom of Albania. It was invaded by the Greeks during the first Balkan War and was subsequently ceded to Albania. Its stamps are to be found listed under Epirus (*q.v.*), as it was near Epirus in the former Turkish vilayet of Iannina (Jannina).

Armenia, south of Caucasia and the Black Sea, in Asia, established itself as a national republic after the Russian revolution resulting from the World War and in 1920 its first distinctive stamps appeared. Toward the end of the same year it became a Federated Soviet Republic and in 1921 issued Soviet postal paper. In 1922 it joined Azerbaijan and Georgia in organizing the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. See Transcaucasian Federated Republics.

Armenia's 1921 series offers the ruins of Ani (5 rubles); Mount Ararat (500r); a view of Arivan (2,000r); and Lake Goktcha and Sevan Monastery (15,000r).

Ascension is an Atlantic volcanic island about 800 miles northwest of St. Helena. It derived its name from having been discovered on Ascension Day, in 1501. It was uninhabited until after the arrival of Napoleon at St. Helena (1815), when Great Britain took possession. Its Government House wharf and harbor at George Town (or Garrison) are pictured on its stamps.

Athens. See United States.

Atlanta. See United States.

Augusta. See United States.

Austin. See United States.

Australia is the only continent entirely in the southern hemisphere. Philatelically it is a union of New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria, as on Jan. 1, 1901, the six became one Federal government under the name of Commonwealth of Australia. The new government's first stamps appeared in 1913 and the six component states no longer have distinct postal paper.

Austria is a European republic born on Nov. 12, 1918, after Emperor Charles had abdicated as a result of World War pressure. The state includes only a portion of the Austrian lands of the former Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Austria's postal panorama includes views of Schönbrunn (1908 2 kronen); Hofburg (1908 5kr); the Parliament Building, Vienna (1919); Traun Lake, in Upper Austria (1929 18 groschen); Salzburg (1929 24gr); Innsbruck (1929 40gr); Wien, or Vienna (1929 2 schillings); and Lake Worther (1930 50gr).

Austria (Italian Occupation). Italian military forces conquered Trieste, then an Austrian district and city, in November, 1918, and the city is today capital of Italy's Venetia Julia. Occupation stamps were issued—seized Austrian paper and then imported Italian paper each overprinted *Venezia Giulia*. Similarly, Italian troops occupied Trentino, then in Austria and now in Italy's Venetia Tridentina, with overprinted stamps resulting.

Austrian Occupation of Italy. Austrian troops late in 1917 seized the Italian provinces Udine and Belluno and parts of those of Venice, Treviso and Vicenza; hence the Austrian occupation stamps listed under Italy—postal paper sold at the post office in Vienna but never actually in use in Italy.

Austrian Occupation of Montenegro. This invasion was another World War movement, accounting for certain occupation issues listed under Montenegro.

Austrian Occupation of Roumania. Austrian forces under German leadership captured Bucharest, Roumania, on Dec. 6, 1915, and by the beginning of 1917 had occupied two-thirds of Roumania. The 1917 and 1918 "Under Austrian Occupation" stamps listed under Roumania were largely postal paper in name only; they were not regularly in use in the occupied territory.

Austrian Occupation of Serbia. Serbia was conquered by Austro-German and Bulgarian armies during the World War, which accounts for the "Under Austrian Occupation" stamps listed under Serbia.

Austrian Offices in Crete. See Crete, Austrian Offices.

Austrian Offices in the Turkish Empire. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Autaugaville. See United States.

Ayacucho is a Peruvian city, capital of the department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Azerbaijan. The people of Baku, with a Caspian Sea coastline, and Elizavetopol, west of Baku,

declared their independence of Russia in 1917 and formed a government under their earlier Persian name of Azerbaijan. This government constituted itself as an independent Mohammedan republic with Baku as its capital, hence (1919) the "National Republic" stamps (inscribed *Republique d'Azerbaidjan*) listed in the catalog.

In April of 1920 Soviet Russian forces occupied Baku, and a Soviet Socialist republic was created—accounting for the Russian-inscribed postal paper (1922 and 1923) headed "Federated Soviet Republic."

In 1923 Azerbaijan joined Armenia and Georgia in forming the government philatelically called the Transcaucasian Federated Republics (*q.v.*), which later became part of Soviet Russia and today uses Russian stamps.

A view of Baku is on Armenia's 1919 3, 5 and 10 rubles.

Azerbaijan (Allied Occupation). On Nov. 17, 1918, British forces from Persia, together with Russians and Armenians, occupied Baku, capital of Azerbaijan, in order to preserve order; and, for use temporarily, Russian stamps were overprinted *Occupation Azirbayedjan*. The British troops withdrew in August, 1919.

Azores (Açores), or Western Islands. This is a European archipelago owned by Portugal. Of all island groups in the Atlantic, the Azores are farthest from any continent—830 miles west of Portugal and 900 miles from the African mainland.

Baden is a territory of the German Republic. Its stamps up to 1868 were those of an independent grand duchy. See Germany.

Bagdad (Baghdad) is a district in central Mesopotamia and contains the city of Bagdad, capital of Iraq. See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

Bahamas, a series of islands and keys extending more than 630 miles in the British West Indies, is a British colony. Turks and Caicos Islands (see Turks Islands) are part of the archipelago geographically but were separated politically from Bahamas before either issued stamps.

The famous Queen's Staircase, near Nassau, is pictured on the Bahaman 1901 stamp and subsequent paper.

Baku. As shown under Azerbaijan, Soviet Russian forces occupied this city in 1920, and subsequently (1922 and 1923) Russian-inscribed postal paper was in use. Pending the appearance of the latter, over-printed provisionals were prepared, which accounts for the "Baku Province" stamps listed under Azerbaijan.

Baltimore. See United States.

Bamra is a feudatory state of India and is in the province of Bengal. Since 1894 it has used the stamps of India.

Banat, a district in southern Hungary before the World War, was under the terms of the peace divided between Rumania and Yugoslavia. (See Yugoslavia.) The larger portion of Banat went to Hungary. Prior to Rumanian occupation of Banat and Backa (the latter subsequently becoming part of Yugoslavia), Hungarians in Banat and Backa,

hostile to the Soviet Republic which had been established at Budapest, overprinted Hungarian stamps for use within their sphere of influence; the overprint reads "Bánát Bácska".

Bangkok is the capital of Siam. Siam's first stamps appeared in 1883 but until 1886 overprinted Straits Settlements postal paper was permitted to be used in Bangkok also.

Baranya, or Baranja, is now divided between Hungary and Yugoslavia. It entered philately by reason of overprinted Hungarian stamps issued during Serbian occupation of the district in 1919, after the World War. The occupied part went to Yugoslavia. See Yugoslavia.

Barbacoas is a city in the department of Nariño, Colombia. At the time (1903) of its only postal issue it was in southern Cauca, another department (Nariño not then having been created), and Cauca was the scene of revolutionary disturbances. During a shortage of current stamps, type-set provisionals were prepared inscribed *No hay estampillas* (There are no stamps).

Barbados is one of the British West Indies.

While its stamps have not featured anything of geographical character, we find on its 1905-inscribed 1 penny a picture of the British ship "Olive Blossom" which touched the island in 1605, its crew taking possession. See page 42.

Barbuda, an island in the British West Indies, is part of the presidency of Antigua (*q.v.*), one of the five presidencies which form the Leeward Islands. Situated 25 miles north of Antigua, Barbuda was

given a temporary stamp issued in 1922 (Leeward Islands postal paper overprinted "Barbuda"). See Leeward Islands.

Barranquilla is a province, city and port of the department of Atlantico, Colombia. It entered philately by reason of stamps temporarily in use during Colombia's military disturbances early in the Twentieth Century.

Situated on the Magdalena, a view of that river is on the 2 centavos of 1902-03.

Barwani, in Central India, is one of the native states.

Basle. This is Basel, in Switzerland (*q.v.*).

Baton Rouge. See United States.

Batum, or Batoum, is a province of Georgia (*q.v.*) and has a Black Sea port of the same name. Its first stamps (1919) were under Georgian administration. Russia had ceded Batum to Turkey but under the terms of the World War Armistice the Turks were compelled to evacuate all of Transcaucasia, and British occupying forces administered Georgia from late in 1918 until July 7, 1920, when they withdrew and handed Batum over to Georgia; it was during this period that Batum and Russian stamps were overprinted to signify Britain's control.

Batum (British Occupation). See Batum.

Bavaria (*Volksstaat Bayern*: Bavarian People's State) is a territory of the German Republic. See German Empire.

Beaumont. See United States.

Bechuanaland, a British possession in southern Africa, is divided into two parts. The southern,

called British Bechuanaland, was in 1895 annexed to Cape of Good Hope, and the last of its stamps, all overprinted issues, appeared two years later. The northern part is called Bechuanaland Protectorate, under the control of the British Colonial Office.

See Stellaland.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. See Bechuanaland.

Belgian East Africa. This comprises most of Urundi and Ruanda, which were provinces in former German East Africa (*q.v.*). Belgian East Africa is part of Belgian Congo (called, in the catalog, Congo), the two provinces having been attached to Congo, Belgian (*q.v.*) in 1919. Overprinted provisionals, beginning 1922, were displaced by definitives in 1931.

Belgian Occupation of German East Africa. See German East Africa.

Belgian Occupation of Germany. The stamps under this heading were for use in Eupen and Malmedy, two territories which the Prussians had taken from the Walloons in 1815. Under the terms of the peace after the World War these German provinces were transferred to Belgium, and it was during this period of political transition that overprinted Belgian postal paper was in circulation. Belgian stamps are used there today.

Belgium is an independent monarchy in northwestern Europe. All its stamps have been those of a kingdom.

Cloth Hall in Ypres is shown on the 35 centimes and the Scheldt River on the 1 franc of the 1915 series. Views in Brussels (Town Hall), Ghent (street

and buildings), Liège (Bishop's Palace) and Antwerp (Cathedral) appear on the 1929 special delivery stamps. The Orval Abbey ruins are pictured on the 1928 5 and 10fr semi-postals. Cathedrals in Mons, Tournai, Malines, Ghent and Brussels and the noted Louvain Library are the designs of other 1928 semi-postals. Antwerp's harbor is illustrated on the 1929 1.75fr semi-postal and the general post office in Brussels on the 1929 parcel post stamps.

Belgium (German Occupation). Stamps of this designation, listed under Belgium, are among the earliest of World War postal paper. Germany lost no time in invading Belgium and occupied most of the country and German stamps were overprinted for use in the occupied terrain.

Benadir. This name entered philately because it was inscribed on the earliest stamps of Italian Somaliland, part of the coast of which is called the Benadir Coast. See Italian Somaliland.

Benin (*Golfe de Benin*: Gulf, or Bight, of Benin) was up to 1894 used to designate the African west coast possessions now included within Dahomey (*q.v.*). Since 1894 the stamps of Dahomey have been in use there. The name is derived from the Beni, a native Negro tribe. (Benin as French terrain should not be confounded with Great Britain's Benin, which is part of Nigeria and has never had its own stamps.)

Bergedorf is a town in Hamburg. Its one stamp issue (1861) was superseded by the paper of Hamburg (*q.v.*) in 1867. See German Empire.

Bermuda is the philatelic name for the Bermudas, islands which, lying in the Atlantic east by south of the United States, comprise a British colony.

Beyrouth, French Offices. This is the present Beirut, seat of government of autonomous Lebanon under French mandate. (See Lebanon.) At the time the first stamps appeared (1905-07) Beyrouth was the chief town of a district of the same name in Syria, then part of Turkey, and French post offices were maintained there.

Lebanon was not accorded its first stamps until 1924, so that the 1921-23 adhesives listed under "Offices in the Turkish Empire" under France in the catalog were provisionals for use in Beirut during the period of Lebanon's political transition; properly speaking, therefore, these provisionals should be listed under Syria, because Syria (*q.v.*) was at the time under French mandate and not within Turkey, while Lebanon had not then attained its autonomy.

Beyrouth, Russian Offices. The stamps under this heading were Russian-made and overprinted for use at Russian post offices maintained in Turkey's Beyrouth. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Bhopal is a native state in Central India. Stamps of India are now used there.

Bhore is one of India's native states, in Bombay, and now uses India's postal paper.

Blagoveshchensk (Annunciation) is otherwise Blagovyeshensk, a Russian town. See Far Eastern Republic.

Bocas del Toro is a province, with a capital city of the same name, in northwestern Panama (*q.v.*).

Bogotá, or Santa Fe de Bogotá, is an interior city of Colombia and is that republic's capital.

Bolivia is a South American inland country, east of Peru and Chile. All its stamps have been those of a republic. It was named after the great liberator, Simon Bolivar, whose portrait is on many of its adhesives.

Mount Potosi is pictured on the 1 centavo, Lake Titicaca on the 2c, Mount Illimani on the 5c and the Government Buildings at La Paz on the 10c of the 1916 series. A map of Bolivia appears on the 1928 15c.

Bolivar is a department of Colombia. Its earliest postal paper was that of an *Estado Soberano* (Sovereign State) of the same republic.

Boscawen. See United States.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (*Bosnien-Hercegovina*) have since 1918 been provinces of Yugoslavia (see Yugoslavia). All their postal paper appeared while the two, forming one government, were southern provinces of the old Austro-Hungarian empire. It was in this land, at Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, that the Austrian archduke Francis Ferdinand and his consort were assassinated—"the spark that set off the World War." Their portraits and the fatal date are on Bosnia's 1917 commemorative issue; on another stamp of the same series is a Sarajevo view (see Chapter I for illustration).

Bosnia's 1906 pictorials present glimpses of Deboj (1 heller), Mostar (2h), Jaice (3h), Narenta Pass



Bolivia postally
maps itself

and Prenj River (5h), Ramatal (6h), Vrba Valley (10h), Sarajevo (25h) and Jazero (35h).

Boston. See United States.

Boyacá, or Bajacá, is a *departemento* (department) of Colombia.

Brattleboro. See United States.

Brazil is the largest in size of the South American republics and is on the eastern coast. Vincente Yañez Pinzon, a companion of Columbus, is credited with its discovery, but Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese commander, made the first settlement there, in 1500, and it was his landing which Brazil commemorated with stamps four centuries later, the 100 reis showing his ship at anchor in Porto Seguro (see page 15).

Brazil's stamps were those of an empire until after the republic was established (1889); *Republica* was not inscribed for the first time until 1893.

The 100r of 1915 bears a picture of Cape Frio, discovered three centuries earlier. See Chapter II. On the 1927 200r we find a map of the country.

Bremen is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps, all issued prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of an independent free state. See German Empire.

Bridgeville. See United States.

British Bechuanaland. See Bechuanaland.

British Central Africa. This is the philatelic designation for the British Central Africa Company, predecessor of the present Nyasaland Protectorate. It was the general name given to the British protectorates north of the Zambesi River in south



Brazil as depicted
on a stamp

central Africa and included Rhodesia (*q.v.*), but in 1893 the name British Central Africa was given officially to the districts surrounding Lake Nyasa and the Shiré province. In 1907 the name was changed to Nyasaland Protectorate, and so British Central Africa disappeared philatelically and Nyasaland Protectorate took its place.

British Columbia and Van Couver [Vancouver] Island. These comprise the most western province of Canada. Its postal issue of 1867-69 was its last, as in 1871 it became part of the Canadian federation, joining Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in what is today (with Prince Edward Island included) Canada.

British Dominion of Samoa. See Samoa.

British East Africa. Geographically, this eastern African land includes the East Africa, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar protectorates. Philatelically, its first stamps (1890-94) were those of the Imperial British East Africa Company, which had been established in 1888 to develop the territory.

Zanzibar was made a protectorate in 1890 but did not receive its first stamps (India postal paper overprinted) until 1895, when the east African territory administered by the chartered company was transferred to the British crown.

In the same year (1895) the native kingdom of Buganda, philatelically called Uganda, received its first stamps, having been declared a protectorate in 1894; while the earlier stamps of the Imperial British East Africa Company were overprinted "British East Africa"; the same overprinting was

applied to issues of India, and British East Africa as a protectorate did not receive definitive postal paper until 1896.

Uganda Protectorate's philatelic record did not continue longer than eight years because it subsequently was attached (1903) to British East Africa, and these two became what the catalog calls "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates," the stamps of which continued through 1919.

In 1920 came another transition and "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates" went into philatelic history. In its place came (1920) "Kenya and Uganda", the first stamps so inscribed appearing in 1922.

"Kenya and Uganda" is the philatelic name for the present geographical Kenya Colony. Kenya Colony does not include the coast lands, which are called Kenya Protectorate; the latter, thus far without its own stamps, is part of the protectorate of Zanzibar.

British Guiana is a British possession east of Venezuela in South America. Its three counties, Berbice, Demerara and Essequibo, became the present colony in 1831—an event postally commemorated a century later.

Mount Roraima is shown on the 1, 5 and 15 cents; and Kaieteur, or Old Man's, Falls on the 2 and 10c of the 1898 series, and on the 1931 commemorative 4c and \$1.

British Honduras, a British colony in Central America, lies east of the northern part of Guatemala.

British New Guinea. This is otherwise the Territory of Papua (philatelically, Papua). It is the southeastern portion of the island of New Guinea but is not to be confused with the Territory of New Guinea (see New Guinea).

Australia's government made British New Guinea a territory (1901) separate from Queensland and accorded it its own stamps; in 1906 it was given its present name, Papua, its 1907 stamps signifying this development.

British North Borneo. See North Borneo.

British Occupation of Batum. See Batum.

British Occupation of Bushire. See Bushire.

British Occupation of Cameroons. See Cameroons.

British Occupation of Crete. See Crete.

British Occupation of German East Africa. See German East Africa.

British Occupation of Iraq. See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

British Occupation of Mesopotamia. See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

British Occupation of Orange River Colony. See Orange River Colony (British Occupation).

British Occupation of Palestine. See Palestine.

British Occupation of Persia. See Bushire.

British Occupation of Togo. See Togo.

British Occupation of Transvaal. See Transvaal.

British Offices in China. See China, British Offices.

British Offices in Morocco. See Morocco, British Offices.

British Offices in Tangier. See Morocco, British Offices.

British Offices in the Turkish Empire. Prior to the World War, treaties, called capitulations, between Turkey and some of the foreign Powers, Great Britain included, granted those Powers certain privileges, including the right to maintain post offices for the nationals of those Powers. The World War swept away the capitulatory rights.

During the period while they were in force some of the Powers, including Austria, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Rumania and Russia, sent stocks of their own stamps, appropriately overprinted, for use at the post offices which each maintained in Turkey.

The capitulations ended generally after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923), whereupon the use of such stamps ceased and Turkey's postal paper was used throughout the republic which succeeded the empire.

Poland overprinted "Levant" on some of its stamps (1919-21) ostensibly for use in Polish post offices in Turkey but these were never postally used.

British Protectorate (Bechuanaland). See Bechuanaland.

British Solomon Islands is the philatelic designation for Solomon Islands, an archipelago included in Melanesia, in the western Pacific. The Spanish navigator Alvaro de Mendaña credited with their discovery named them Islas de Solomon, anticipating riches. They were annexed by Great Britain but were not given stamps until 1907.

British Somaliland. See Somaliland Protectorate.

British South Africa. See Rhodesia.

Brunei, a Malay sultanate under British protection, is situated in northwestern Borneo, in the Malay archipelago, Oceania. (See North Borneo.) Brunei received its first stamps in 1906 when the native sultan agreed under a treaty to place the administration of his state under a British resident. See Federated Malay States.

Brunei River is shown on the 1907 stamps and Brunei Town on the 1924 6 cents.

Brunswick is a territory of the German republic. See German Empire.

Buenos Aires (Good Aires) was one of the three provinces of the old Spanish settlements (1620) of the La Plata region of Argentina. At the time its stamps were issued (1858) it was a province having the status of an independent state; it joined the confederation in 1859 and began using Argentina's postal paper four years later.

Bulgaria is a kingdom in southeastern Europe. Under the Treaty of San Stefano (March 3, 1878), following revolt against Turkish rule, it became an autonomous principality, although for another thirty years it remained under Turkish suzerainty. It was proclaimed an independent kingdom on Oct. 5, 1908.

The Battle of Shipka Pass is illustrated on the 1902 issue. On the 1911 series we find the Tower of King Asen (1 stotinki), Tirnovo City (3s), Iskar River (15s), Rilo Monastery (30s), St. Troitza (2 levass), and Varna (3L). The 1917 stamps present

Mount Babuna (25s), Nisch (30s), Ochrida and its lake (50s), Demir Kapu (2L), and Gevgeli (3L), while a view of Veles in on the 1918 1s. The birth-place, in Sopol, of Vazoff, noted Bulgarian poet, is pictured on the 1920 30s, with his homes in Philippopolis and Sofia on the 3L. A map of Bulgaria, with King Ferdinand's head on it, is on a 10s; a view of Mount Schara Planina on another 10s, and a picture of Sofia on a third 10s, all of 1921.

Bulgaria Occupation of Roumania. See German Occupation of Roumania.

Bundi, or Boondee, is a native state within the Rajputana Agency, India, and now uses India's stamps.

Bushire, or Bander Bushire, is a Persian town on the northern shore of the Gulf of Persia. In 1915, during the World War, German agents succeeded in arousing a strong anti-British sentiment in parts of Persia, many British colonists being driven out. When the Persian government did not protect these colonists, British forces temporarily occupied Bushire, and seized Persian stamps were printed "BUSHIRE Under British Occupation".

Bussahir, so inscribed on its postal paper, is Bashahr, Bashar, Bushahir or Bisahir, a Himalayan mountain native state within the Punjab, India. It now uses India's stamps.

CHAPTER IX

CÀBO GRACIAS À DIOS TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Càbo Gracias à Dios (Cape Thanks to God) is the name of a cape and a seaport town in northeastern Nicaragua. To the south is Bluefields, another seaport, formerly in the province or department of Zelaya.

Along this stretch of Atlantic coast about 1904-12 silver money was being used, whereas in the rest of Nicaragua paper money, not worth as much, was in circulation. Special postal paper was accordingly required to be used until after Nicaragua had adopted (1912) the gold standard, whereafter the special stamps were withdrawn.

Caicos and Turks Islands. See **Turks Islands**.

Cali is a city in the department of Cauca, Colombia. See **Colombian Republic**.

Calimno. See **Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation)**.

Campeche, or **Campechy**, is a southern state in Mexico, comprising the western part of the Yucatan peninsula. For centuries it was a scene of fighting and bloodshed and it was during a revolutionary period that it issued (1876) provisional stamps.

Cameroons (German Dominion). See **Cameroons (French Occupation)**.

Cameroons (British Occupation). See **Cameroons (French Occupation)**.

Cameroons (French Occupation). This is western African terrain (southeast of Nigeria) over which France has a mandate. Before the World War, Cameroon (*Kamerun*) was a German protectorate and to it was added (1911) about 107,000 square miles carved from French Equatorial Africa and ceded to Germany by France in return for Germany's recognition of a French protectorate in Morocco. The first Cameroons stamps are, therefore, of German imprint.

During the World War the French and British conquered Cameroon and under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced its rights and the territory was divided between France and Great Britain. "Under British Occupation" and "Under French Occupation" stamps listed under Cameroons in the catalog are reminders of the period of military invasion.

Under the peace settlement about five-sixths of the territory went to France under a mandate and in 1925 appeared the first definitive stamps of French imprint, inscribed *Cameroun*.

Britain's share was attached to Nigeria.

Canada is a British dominion comprising most of the northern half of continental North America. Philatelically it includes British Columbia and Van Couver Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island (all of which see).

Canada's earliest stamps (1851-67) were those of a British province. In 1867 the foregoing provinces and the province of Canada formed a federation, and the stamps from 1868 to date have been those of

the dominion. Prince Edward Island joined the federation in 1873.

Canada's world map stamp is illustrated in the Foreward of this book. A view of Quebec in 1700 is on the 1908 10 cents and one of modern Quebec on the 1930 12c. Ottawa's Parliament buildings are pictured on the 1927 3c and a map showing Canada in 1867 and 1927 appears on the 1927 12c (see Chapter I). Views in the 1928 issue include the Canadian Rockies (10c), Quebec Bridge (12c), and prairie harvesting (20c). The 1930 50c presents the village church at Grand Pré and a statue of Longfellow's "Evangeline," while the 1930 \$1 shows Mount Edith Cavell in Jasper National Park.

Canal Zone. Through this strip of territory, which the republic of Panama by treaty granted the use, occupation and control to the United States, runs the great Panama Canal connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific. From 1904 into 1928 the Zone's stamps were either Panama or United States postal paper overprinted "Canal Zone". In 1928 appeared the first definitives, engraved at Washington, the 5 cents presenting a view of the Gaillard cut.

Canton (French Offices). See China, French Offices.

Canton, Miss. See United States.

Cape of Good Hope. This is the Cape Colony, or Province of the Cape of Good Hope, which, discovered by the Portuguese navigator Diaz, lies at the southern extreme of Africa.

Self-governing from 1872 to 1910, in the latter year it entered the Union of South Africa (*q.v.*), its final stamp issue being dated 1902-04.

Cape of Good Hope includes British Bechuanaland (*q.v.*), annexed in 1895; Griqualand West (*q.v.*), annexed in 1880; and Mafeking and Vryburg.

Mafeking, a town in British Bechuanaland, was invested by Boer forces at the outbreak of the Anglo-Boer War in 1899. For use during the siege, Cape of Good Hope stamps overprinted "Mafeking Besieged" were in use there. Col. R. S. S. Baden-Powell was in command of the defence forces, and in 1900, after Mafeking had been relieved (May 17), stamps bearing his portrait were issued.

Vryburg is a town in eastern Bechuanaland. During the Anglo-Boer War it was occupied by Boer forces, and Cape of Good Hope postal paper overprinted was used during the occupation.

In part of Cape of Good Hope occupied by British forces during the Anglo-Boer War, Transvaal stamps overprinted "Special Post" were in use in 1900.

The Cape's Table Mountain is illustrated on the 1900 1 penny.

Cape Juby (*Cabo-Jubi* or *Cabo-Juby*) lies within Spanish Western Sahara (*q.v.*). By agreement between France and Spain the latter's Saharan terrain was extended, early in the Twentieth Century, to include Cape Juby. In 1916 a small Spanish expedition occupied Cape Juby, driving out the Arabs, and stamps of Rio de Oro (*q.v.*) or Spain, all overprinted, were in use at Cape Juby until (1926) Spanish Western Sahara came into existence postally.

Cape Verde, or the Cape Verde Islands (*Ilhas do Cabo Verde*: Islands of the Green Cape), an archi-

pelago off the western African coast, is a Portuguese colony. On one early issue (1886) it was called a *provincia* (province).

Carinthia before the World War was a duchy and crownland of Austria and geographically is now a territory within the Austrian republic, although diminished in size.

By the fortunes of the peace terms part of Carinthia went to Italy, part to Austria and part to the new Yugoslavia. The Klagenfurt basin, in which lies the capital city of that name, was divided into two districts—the outer called Zone I, or A, and the inner called Zone II, or B—and the people were allowed to vote as to which motherland they preferred. Zone I favored allegiance to Austria when the plebiscite was held (Oct. 10, 1920) and both zones were given to Austria.

Both Austria and Yugoslavia issued plebiscite stamps. The former's comprised Austrian postal paper overprinted *Kärnten Abstimmung* (Carinthian Plebiscite). The others were Yugoslav stamps overprinted *K. G. C.* (initials of Carinthian Government Commission) and *A* (significant of Zone A).

Carlist. This alludes to stamps issued (1873-75) by Don Carlos, a claimant to the Spanish throne. At the time that Amadeus abdicated as king (see Spain) and Spain temporarily became a republic, Carlos and his followers were in control of some of the provinces, including Catalonia (*Cataluna* on the Carlist paper).

Carnaro is the philatelic designation for Quarnero—islands occupied by Italy during the Fiume dispute with Yugoslavia. See Fiume.

Carniola. See Jugoslavia.

Caroline Islands (named in honor of Charles II of Spain) are an archipelago in the Pacific Ocean, east of the Philippines and north of New Guinea. Purchased by Germany from Spain in 1899, their first stamps comprised German postal paper over-printed *Karolinen* in that year, followed by definitives similarly inscribed. Except for 1915 Berlin-printed stamps never actually in use, the islands' philatelic record ended when (1914) Japanese naval forces captured this German colony during the World War. Along with the Marshall Islands and the Marianna Islands (both of which see) and the Palau (Pelew) Islands, the Carolines were awarded to Japan under the mandatory system and today use Japanese paper.

Cartagena, or Carthagená, is a Caribbean seaport in Colombia, and is the capital of the department of Bolívar. Its stamps were issued (1900) during civil war in Colombian Republic (*q.v.*)

Carúpano is a Venezuelan seaport on the Caribbean. Revolutionary troubles caused a shortage of stamps there in 1902 and provisionals were issued with inscriptions including *Sello provisorio* (Provisional stamp) and *No hay estampillas* (There are no stamps)

Caso. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Castellorizo, or Castellosso or Kastelorizo, is an island off southern Asia Minor and 60 miles east of Rhodes. Formerly belonging to Turkey, in 1915 it was occupied by the French, French stamps being sent there after being overprinted



Castellorizo's
geographical
position

with the island's name and *B. N. F.* (*Base Navale Française*: French Naval Base), and also *O. N. F.* (signifying French Naval Occupation).

Under the terms of the peace, Turkey renounced ownership in favor of Italy, whereafter (1922) Italian stamps were overprinted with the island's name. Definitives issued in 1923 have as their design a map of Castellorizo and the Italian flag. Governmentally, Castellorizo is now grouped with Italy's Aegean Islands.

Castellorizo (French Occupation). See Castellorizo.

Castellorizo (Italian Occupation). See Castellorizo.

Cauca is a department of Colombian Republic (*q.v.*).

Cavalle (French). This is Kavala, or Cavalla, which since the Balkan War of 1912-13 has belonged to Greece. A seaport on the Bay of Kavala, an Aegean Sea inlet, it formerly belonged to Turkey and for a part of the time during the capitulations (see *British Offices in the Turkish Empire*) France maintained post offices there. See *Levant, French*.

Cavalle (Greek). Greece seized Kavala (see foregoing) from Turkey during the Balkan War (1912-13) and placed overprinted Bulgarian stamps in use there.

Cayman Islands comprise a group (Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac) in the British West Indies. They form a dependency of Jamaica, the stamps of which they used prior to 1900. Columbus discovered the Caymans and named them the *Tortugas* (*tortuga*: tortoise).

Central Lithuania (*Srodkowa Litwa* on its stamps) came into philatelic existence when postal authorities under a Polish general, Zeligowski, drove the Russian Bolshevik forces out of part of Lithuania and then drove the Lithuanians from Wilna (Vilna), then in Lithuania. Subsequently Poland and Lithuania agreed on a boundary line which placed Wilna within Lithuania. In March, 1923, Zeligowski again seized the city, then Lithuania's capital, and the Lithuanians were compelled to remove their capital to Kovno (Kaunas). What was "Central Lithuania" is therefore today part of Poland, as Wilna (also called Wilno and Vilno) is in northeastern Poland.

Zeligowski's entry into Wilna is illustrated on Central Lithuania's 1920 100 marka. Wilna's city gate is pictured on the 1920 3m postage due and the building which contained the government offices on the 1920 1m postage due.

Ceylon is a British island colony in the Indian Ocean, southeast of India. See Maldivé Islands.

Chachapoyas is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Chad (*Tchad*) is a circumscription within French Congo or French Equatorial Africa (*q.v.*). With Ubangi-Chari (*q.v.*) it forms the Ubangi-Shari-Chad colony. Chad did not receive its first stamps until 1922.

Chala is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Chamba, one of the native Punjab states of India, is in the Himalayas south of Kashmir.

Charkhari is a native state in Central India, India.

Charleston. See United States.

Chiapas is a southern Mexican state at the Guatemalan border and with a Pacific coast. Its stamps were those of a provisional government set up (1866) during revolutionary disturbances while Mexico was evolving from an empire into a republic.

Chiclayo is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Chile (*tchili*: snow) is a republic occupying the southwestern part of South America.

Chilean Occupation of Peru. This took place during the Chile-Peruvian War (1879-82). Provisional postal paper was imposed by the Chileans while in Alerta, Ancachs, Apurimac, Ayacucho, Callao, Chachapoyas, Chala, Chiclayo, Cuczo, Huacho, Iquiqui, Moquegua, Paita, Pasco, Pisagua, Pisco, Puno, Yca and several other places.

Chimara is an Albanian district in northern Epirus. See Epirus.

China, in Asia, became a republic on Feb. 12, 1912, after having been a monarchy for centuries. Its stamps prior to 1912 were those of an empire. During the period of political transition, provisionals were issued in Foochow (*q.v.*), temporarily neutral territory, and Nanking (*q.v.*).

The Great Wall of China is pictured on the 1921 and 1929 air mail stamps.

China, British Offices. Prior to 1923 Great Britain, France, Japan, Russia and the United States

maintained, in parts of China, their own post offices for dispatch and receipt of overseas mail. Stamps used on British mail were Hong Kong postal paper overprinted "CHINA".

China, French Offices. Canton, Hoi Hao, Kouang Tcheou Wan, Mongsteu, Packhoi, Tchong King, Yunnan Fou and Yunnansen, all in China, entered philately by reason of French post offices being maintained there prior to 1923. See China, British Offices.

China, German Offices. Tsingtau and Foochow (German) entered philately through German stamps being overprinted for use there in 1898-1900. Post offices were maintained also in Tien Tsin.

China, Italian Offices. During the World War and for a brief period thereafter Italy maintained post offices in Peking (Pechino), now Peiping; and in Tien Tsin. Overprinted Italian stamps were in use in both.

China, Japanese Offices. Japanese post offices were maintained in China prior to 1923, overprinted Japanese stamps being used. See China, British Offices.

China, Offices in Manchuria. In Kirin and Heilungkiang (Amur), Manchurian provinces within the administrative sphere of China, the value of Chinese currency depreciated (beginning about 1927), so that it was possible to buy Chinese stamps more cheaply there and sell them at higher prices elsewhere in China. To prevent such exploitation, China overprinted some of its stamps with an inscription equivalent to "Ki-Hel" (abbreviation

of the names of the two provinces), and this postal paper was valid in Kirin and Heilungkiang only.

China, Offices in Sin Kiang. See Sin Kiang.

China, Offices in Tibet. See Tibet.

China, Russian Offices. Russia maintained post offices in China prior to 1923, overprinted Russian stamps being employed. See China, British Offices.

China, United States Offices. Owing to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange between the United States and China the United States Post Office Department instructed its post office maintained in Shanghai to sell United States stamps at twice their face value when paid for in Chinese silver money. A \$1 stamp, accordingly, sold for one dollar in gold but for two dollars in Chinese silver.

To accommodate this situation, current United States stamps were overprinted "Shanghai China" and surcharged with new values which were double the face values.

Since 1923 the United States has not maintained a post office in China. See China, British Offices.

Chinese Expeditionary Force (India). Troops were sent from India to China during the Boxer rebellion (1900) and a postal system was set up with its base in Hong Kong. Stamps of India overprinted "C. E. F." (Chinese Expeditionary Force) were used.

Chios, an Aegean island off the western coast of Asia Minor, belongs to Greece, troops of which seized it from Turkey during the Balkan Wars of 1912-13. Greek overprinted stamps were used there.

Chita is a Russian city. See Far Eastern Republic.

Cilicia, sometimes called Little Armenia, is in southeastern Asia Minor, Turkey. British and French forces occupied it in 1918 and its control fell to the French in 1919, when seized Turkish and imported French stamps received various overprints, including *Cilicie* (Cilicia); *T. E. O.* (*Territoires Ennemis Occupés*: Occupied Enemy Territory); and *O. M. F.* (*Occupation Militaire Française*: French Military Occupation).

Part of Cilicia was assigned to the French mandated territory of Syria but in 1921 France and Turkey signed a treaty calling for French evacuation, and by the Treaty of Lausanne (July 24, 1923), fixing the boundary line between Turkey and Syria, Cilicia reverted to Turkey.

Cilicia (French Occupation). See Cilicia.

Coamo is a Porto Rican town occupied by American forces during the Spanish-American War and entered philately by reason of a provisional stamp issue. See Porto Rico.

Cochin-China. See Indo-China.

Cochin (India) is a native state within the Madras States Agency, India.

Colombian Republic. This is Colombia, occupying the northwest angle of South America. After political conditions became relatively stabilized following revolutionary disturbances, Colombia was redivided territorially (1905), whereafter the definitive stamps of Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Santander and Tolima (all of which see) generally ceased.

The earliest stamps were those of the United States of New Granada. Postal paper beginning 1862 was that of the United States of Colombia. The first issues of the republic appeared in 1886.

A view of Cartagena is on Colombia's 1917 50 centavos. On the registration stamps of 1917 are pictured Port of Colombia and Tequendama Falls.

Colon is a Panama city at the Carribean end of the Panama Canal. See Panama.

Columbia. See United States.

Columbus. See United States.

Comayagua, a central Honduran city, was the capital of Honduras at the time its stamps appeared (1877). Revolution in 1874 had brought intervention by neighboring republics, and Marco Aurelio Soto became provisional president, and it was during his administration that provisional postal paper was issued in both Comayagua and Tegucigalpa. The latter became the republic's capital in 1880.

Confederate States. See United States.

Congo, Belgian. Congo is the philatelic designation for Belgian Congo, a Belgian colony in Equatorial Africa. Its stamps up to 1908 were those of the Congo Free State (*État Indépendant du Congo*), an absolute monarchy by decree of King Leopold of Belgium. Late in 1908 it was annexed by Belgium and transferred from the personal rule of the Belgian king to the rule of the Belgian Parliament, as *Congo Belge* overprinted on postal paper then current reminds us. Since 1909 this same term has been inscribed on Congo's definitives. Belgian East Africa (*q.v.*) is part of Belgian Congo.

On Congo's 1894 series the port of Matadi is pictured on the 5 centimes, Stanley Falls on the 10c, Inkissi Falls on the 25c, and the M'pozo River bridge on the 50c. A glimpse of the Upper Congo River is on the 1898 10 francs.

Congo, French. See French Congo,

Congo, Portuguese. See Portuguese Congo.

Constantinople, Italian Offices. This is now Istanbul, Turkey's capital. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Constantinople, Russian Offices. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Cook Islands. These are the Hervey Islands, a Pacific archipelago which, named after its discoverer, Captain James Cook, was proclaimed a British protectorate in 1888 and was annexed by New Zealand in 1901.

Among the islands are Raratonga, Aitutaki and Penryhn Island. Raratonga entered philately in 1919 when New Zealand postal paper was overprinted with the island's name. Similarly, New Zealand stamps were overprinted "Penryhn Island" in 1902 and "Aitutaki" in 1903. All three islands received definitives in 1920.

Cook Islands as a philatelic term thereupon became history, as Raratonga's stamps were used throughout the group except in Aitutaki and Penryhn. Late in 1931, however, the Cook Islands group again was given its own stamps, these gradually displacing the postal paper of the three islands.

A view of Raratonga's harbor is on the Raratonga 1927 4 pence. The wharf at Aitutaki (*q.v.*) is pictured on Aitutaki's 1920 1 penny.

Cordova. This is Córdoba, a province in central Argentina. Its stamp record was during the formation of the Argentine confederation, completed (1859) by the entry of Buenos Aires (*q.v.*).

Corea, or Korea, or Chosen, once called "the Hermit Kingdom", is in eastern Asia. Its stamps were those of a monarchy, first under Chinese suzerainty (renounced in 1895) and then under Japanese influence. In 1910 Corea's emperor surrendered his crown and the territory was annexed by Japan, which officially restored its ancient name, Chosen. Corea's philatelic record thereupon terminated.

Corea, Japanese Offices. Japan maintained post offices in Corea from 1900, employing Japanese stamps overprinted, until (1905) the Japanese took over the postal, telegraph and telephone system.

Corfù (Italian Occupation). Corfù is a Greek island in the Ionian Sea off the Albanian coast. Serbians, retreating from their own country during the World War, established their seat of government there; and it was at Corfù, in 1917, that the "Pact of Corfù" was signed, proclaiming the union of the Yugoslavs. See Yugoslavia.

In 1923, Italy, holding Greece responsible for the assassination of an Italian official, sent a fleet which shelled Corfù and occupied the island for several weeks until Greece had paid an indemnity. Thus

Corfù entered philately, for overprinted Italian stamps were in use there during the occupation.

See Ionian Islands.

Corisco. See Elobey, Annobon and Corisco.

Corrientes is a province in northeastern Argentina. Its first postal paper appeared prior to the forming of the Argentine confederation (1859) and it was not until 1881 that Argentine stamps were generally used there.

Cos. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Costa Rica is a Central American country between Panama and Nicaragua. All its stamps have been those of a republic. *Costa Rica* is Spanish for "Rich Coast"; and, as seekers of gold there were disappointed, another authority says that the name is derived from *Costa de Oreja*, or "Earring Coast," after the custom of the native Indians in wearing earrings. See Guanacaste.

Costa Rica's 1901 5 centavos presents a view of Port Limon. The 40c of 1923 bears a map of the republic. The ruins of Ujarras are illustrated on the 1924 45c.

Courland, or Kurland, formerly a Baltic province of Russia, is now Kurzeme in independent Latvia. It entered philately by reason of Latvian stamps issued to commemorate its liberation after Bolshevik forces and German sympathizers had been driven from the district in 1919. See Latvia (Russian Occupation).

Cracow, before the World War a province in Austrian Galicia, is now a province of Poland. A commission of Austrian Poles met in Cracow (Oct.



Costa Rica maps
itself postally

28, 1918) and terminated relations with Austria, and Austrian stamps were overprinted *Poczta Polska* (signifying postage of Poland) for use in the province.

Crete (*La Canea*: Candia), a Mediterranean island belonging to Greece, was formerly part of Turkey. After an extended period of civil war and massacres, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia declared (March 20, 1897) Cretan autonomy and divided the island into four departments. Within the British and Russian spheres of joint administration, stamps appeared.

Prince George of Greece was named high commissioner on behalf of the four Powers, which handed the local administration over to Cretan officials on April 27, 1899, whereafter (1900) Crete's first definitive postal paper appeared.

In October, 1908, the Cretan Assembly voted for union with Greece, whereafter for several years the earlier Cretan stamps were given a Greek overprint significant of Greek influence. The Greek flag (see Greece) was formally raised over Crete on May 1, 1913, and the island's philatelic career ended.

The landing of Prince George at Suda is depicted on Crete's 1907 1 drachma stamp. The ruins of Minos are illustrated on the 1905 3d, and a view of Mount Ida and the Monastery of Arcadi is on the 1905 5d.

Crete, Austrian Offices. During Crete's period of autonomy (see foregoing) Austria, France and Italy maintained post offices on the island, the three Powers' stamps being overprinted for use there.

Crete (British Occupation). See Crete.

Crete, French Offices. See Crete, Austrian Offices.

Crete, Italian Offices. See Crete, Austrian Offices.

Crete (Russian Occupation). See Crete.

Crimea, or Krim, is a peninsula between the Sea of Azov and the Black Sea, in southern Soviet Russia. See White Russia.

Croatia-Slavonia. See Yugoslavia.

Cuba, largest island in the West Indies, is a republic lying about 100 miles south of Key West, Fla. Until the Spanish-American War its stamps were those of a Spanish possession, the 1855-75 issues being used also into Porto Rico (*q.v.*).

The United States liberated Cuba, and provisionals, including United States stamps overprinted, were in use 1898-99. Under the terms of the peace Spanish authority ceased on Jan. 1, 1899, whereafter appeared Cuba's first "Issues of the Republic," although Cuba does not date its national independence until May 20, 1902, when it took over the governmental functions from the United States military authorities—a development reflected by the Cuban 25 cents stamps issued in 1927 as a commemorative. See Puerto Principe.

A map of the republic illustrates Cuba's 1914 series, and the two hemispheres are on the 1928 Pan-American Conference commemoratives. The Capitol, in Havana, is on the 1929 set, and the 1927 air mail adhesive gives a view of Havana Harbor and Morro Castle. The Presidential Palace is on the 10c of 1928.

See Havana, under United States.



Cuba's postal map

Cuba (United States Administration). See Cuba.

Cucuta (San José de Cucuta) is the capital of the department of Santander, Colombia Republic (*q.v.*). Its stamps were issued by a *Gobierno Provisional* (Provisional Government) during revolutionary disturbances.

Cuernavaca lies 47 miles south of Mexico City and is the capital of the state of Morelos. Maximilian when emperor had a villa there. Its stamps were provisionals issued (1867) during Mexico's political transition from empire to republic.

Cundinamarca is a department, formerly called a state, in Colombian Republic (*q.v.*).

Curaçao, an island off northern Venezuela, belongs to Netherlands. Postally, it comprises all the Dutch West Indies.

Cuczo is a Peruvian city, capital of the department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Cyprus is an eastern Mediterranean island assigned in 1878 by Turkey to England. All its stamps have been those of a British possession.

Its 1928 1½ piastres bears a map of ancient Cyprus, the 45p of the same series picturing the St. Nicholas Cathedral in Famagusta.

Cyrenaica, or **Bengazi**, a former Turkish vilayet, is today part of Libia (*q. v.*). Italy accorded it stamps first in 1923, although Libyan postal paper continued to be valid there.

Czechoslovak Army Post. See Siberia.

Czechoslovakia (*Československá*), a central European republic synonymous with the ancient kingdom



Ancient Cyprus

of Bohemia, attained its independence on Oct. 28, 1918, with the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Within Czechoslovakia lie:

1. Bohemia, Moravia and part of Silesia, which together comprised the old Austrian crownland called Bohemia.

2. That part of Hungary which was known as Slovakia.

3. Ruthenia, or Carpathian Ruthenia, formerly Russian terrain.

Czechoslovakia's stamps offer a broad panorama of native scenes. The 1926 series presents views in Karlstein (1.50 koronas), Strakov (1.20k), Pernstein (30 halerus), Orawa (40h), Prague (3k) and Upper Tatra (5k). The Town Hall in Leutschau is pictured on the 1928 40h, the telephone exchange in Prague on the 50h, the village of Jasina on the 50h, and the Grand Tatra mountains on the 2.50k.

CHAPTER X

DAHOMEY TO FUNCHAL

Dahomey is a colony in *Afrique Occidentale Française* (French Western Africa). It extends from the Gulf of Guinea to the Niger. Long before its first stamps appeared (1899) it was an independent Negro kingdom. Within Dahomey lies Benin (*q.v.*).

Dalmatia. Most of this former Austrian crownland in Hungary is now part of Yugoslavia (see Yugoslavia). In 1918 the Dalmatians, friendly to the new Yugoslavia, mutinied against Austrian rule and recognized the authority of Yugoslavia. Italy, however, seized northern Dalmatia with naval forces, and, by a treaty (1920) between Italy and Yugoslavia all of Dalmatia was assigned to Yugoslavia except the capital city, Zara, and surrounding terrain, where overprinted Italian stamps were in use for a time.

Danish West Indies (*Dansk-vestindiske* or *Dansk-Vestindien*). This former Danish colony, comprising St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John in the Virgin Islands (*q.v.*), passed out of philatelic existence when in 1917 the three were purchased by the United States.

Danville. See United States.

Danzig. (*Dantsic, Gdansk*), before the World War the capital of Germany's West Prussia, was by the Treaty of Versailles constituted a free city or state

(*Freie Stadt*) under the protection of the League of Nations. Poland, without a Baltic port, demanded Danzig, but the population was overwhelmingly German, and the decision to create a free zone was a compromise. The freedom was proclaimed on Nov. 15, 1920 which accounts for this date inscribed on Danzig's first definitives. Prior to the appearance of these stamps, overprinted German postal paper was in use.

The 1924 series presents views of Oliva (1 gulden), Mottlau (2g), Zoppot River (3g), and the Town Hall in Langemarkt (10g), while the air mail stamps show the spires of Danzig port.

Danzig, Polish Offices. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Poland was granted the right to set up a postal service office in Danzig's harbor, and here (1925) Polish stamps overprinted *Port Gdansk* were placed in use. (*Port* is probably a contraction of *porte*, meaning "postage", rather than signifying the harbor.)

Dardanelles is a Turkish town at the point where the strait of the Dardannelles is narrowest. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Debreczin is Debreczen, a Hungarian town. It is within the territory which Rumanian troops occupied, including Budapest 138 miles distant, in 1919-20 after the collapse of the Soviet Republic in Hungary (*q.v.*).

Deccan (*Dakshina*: the South) is territory lying immediately south of the Nerbudda River in India. Part of the tract lies within Hyderabad, and the

Deccan and Hyderabad (*q.v.*) are synonymous philatelically although not truly so geographically.

Dedeagh (French) is another name for Dedeagatch. When it belonged to Turkey before the capitulations (see British Offices in the Turkish Empire) France maintained a post office there (see Levant, French). A port of Thrace occupied by the Greeks during one of the Balkan Wars, Dedeagatch is now the Greek port of Alexandroupolis.

Dedeagatch (Greek). See foregoing.

Demopolis. See United States.

Denikin is in the catalog index because of stamps issued by this military general while operating in South Russia (*q.v.*).

Denmark (*Danmark*) is a European kingdom occupying part of a peninsula and islands dividing the Baltic Sea and the North Sea. All its stamps have been those of a monarchy.

The general post office in Copenhagen is pictured on the 1912 5 kronas, and two castles and a cathedral in northern Schleswig are illustrated on the 1920 series commemorating the reunion of Northern Schleswig.

See Schleswig.

Dhar is a native state of India, in the Bhopawar Agency, Central India. Stamps of India are now used in Dhar.

Diégo-Suarez is a harbor and town at the north end of Madagascar (*q.v.*). France accorded it stamps when its bay and surrounding territory were ceded to France by native rulers prior to Madagascar becoming a French colony in 1896.

Djibouti. See Somali Coast.

Dominica is the largest of the five presidencies which form the colony of Leeward Islands (*q.v.*) in the British West Indies. Situated about midway between Martinique and Guadeloupe, it was discovered by Columbus, who named it in commemoration of the date, *Dies Dominica*, which is Nov. 3.

A view of Dominica, with volcanic mountain background, is on the 1903 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

Dominican Republic (*República Dominicana*), or San Domingo, is Santo Domingo, and with Haiti occupies an island in the West Indies. The republic was founded in 1844 when it attained its independence from Haiti, but in 1861 Santo Domingo's president, Santana, proclaimed annexation to Spain, and the first stamps (1862) appeared under Spanish rule. The people revolted in 1864 and Spain the following year withdrew all claim. Santo Domingo's postal paper has since been that of a republic, although *República* was not inscribed until 1879.

A map of the island illustrates the 1900 series and later air stamps and the Fortress of Santo Domingo is pictured on the 50 centavos of 1902.

Don Government. This was provisionally in power in southern Russia during anti-Bolshevik activities. See South Russia. See Rostov.

Durazzo was a Turkish seaport and town and is now Durrësi, in Albania. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Dutch Indies is the philatelic designation for the Dutch East Indies, or Netherlands India (*Ned. Indie* or *Nederl-Indie* or *Nederlandsch-Indie* variously on



Dominican Republic's map stamp which nearly brought on war with Haiti—see page 59

its stamps), Holland's possessions in Maylasia, Oceania. Included among them are Java; part of Timor; part of New Guinea; and part of North Borneo. None of these possessions has ever had its own postal paper except that in 1908 some stamps of Dutch Indies were overprinted "Java" for use there.

Duttia is Datia, a native state in the Bundelkhand Agency, Central India. It now uses India's stamps.

East Africa and Uganda Protectorates. This name entered philately when Uganda and British East Africa (*q.v.*) were merged into one protectorate (1903). It is now Kenya Colony—philately's Kenya and Uganda.

East Africa (Belgian). See Belgian East Africa.

East Africa (British). See British East Africa.

East Africa (German). See German East Africa.

Eastern Roumelia (*Roumelie Orientale*). This is Eastern Rumelia, which Turkey constituted an autonomous province of the empire in 1878, and all its stamps were Turkish postal paper overprinted. Its philatelic record ended when, after a revolution (1885) it was united with South Bulgaria (*q.v.*). Eastern Rumelia has long since disappeared politically. Monastir, which was its chief town, is now in Yugoslavia.

Eastern Silesia. See Upper Silesia.

East India Co. See India.

Eatonton. See United States.

Ecuador (*República del Ecuador*) is a South American country with a Pacific coastline. All its stamps have been those of a republic.

Mount Chimborazo, highest of the Western Cordilleras, is illustrated on the 1908 1 sucre stamp. The post office in Quito is shown on the 1927 series and an art museum in Quito on the 1930 40 centavos.

Egypt is a northeastern African kingdom. Its earliest stamps (1866-1914) were issued under Turkish suzerainty. In December, 1914, a British protectorate was proclaimed. This was terminated in 1922, and on March 15 of that year Egypt became a sovereign independent state—a development reflected by a 1922 commemorative series, stamps being overprinted "The Egyptian Kingdom, March 15, 1922."

Egypt's 1914 pictorials offer a glimpse of the Nile (1 millieme), Ras-el-Tin Palace in Alexandria (3m), Pyramids of Giza (4m), Colossi of Thebes (10m) and the citadel of Cairo (50m), while on the 200m is the modern Assouan Dam constructed to irrigate arid land. A plane above the Nile is on the 1926 air mail stamp.

Egypt, French Offices. Stamps under this head were for use at French post offices maintained in Alexandria and Port Said.

Ekaterinodar, or Krasnodar, is today capital of the Kuban and Black Sea Province, Caucasus of the North and Don, in Soviet Russia. See White Russia.

Ellice Island. See Gilbert and Ellice Islands.

Elobey, Annobon and Corisco. These are Spanish island possessions on the Guinea coast, western Africa. Elobey comprises Great Elobey and Little Elobey. Annobon (*Anno Bom*: New Year, so named

because discovered on Jan. 1, 1473) was ceded by the Portuguese to Spain, along with Fernando Po, in 1778. After long being governed by natives, Spanish authority was definitely established on Annobon late in the Nineteenth Century, and later for a few years Elobey, Annobon and Corisco were permitted a joint series of stamps. Corisco is the largest of the islands, all of which are now governed as dependencies of Fernando Po (*q.v.*).

Emory. See United States.

Epirus (from the Greek word meaning "mainland"), a district formerly within Turkish Iannina (Jannina), now belongs in part to Greece and in part to Albania.

At the beginning of the first Balkan War, Greek troops occupied parts of Turkish terrain, including Epirus; the stamps which the catalog lists (under Greece) under the heading "For use in parts of Turkey occupied by Greece" were used in northern Epirus until Greece (early in 1914) withdrew her troops and northern Epirus established a provisional government and issued definitive postal paper. Provisional stamps were printed for use locally in the district called Chimara. Argyrocastro (*q.v.*) received definitives.

Listed also under Epirus are stamps which Albanian military authorities issued during Albanian occupation of Koritza (*q.v.*) in March and April of 1914.

The northern Epirus provisional government collapsed when the Greeks (December, 1914, after the World War had started) occupied the territory,

imposing upon its people the "Issued Under Greek Occupation" stamps listed in the catalog under Epirus. Under the pressure of World War developments the Greek occupation ended in 1916, and northern Epirus was (1920) ceded to Albania. The rest of Epirus belongs to Greece.

Epirus (Greek Occupation). See Epirus.

Eritrea (*Colonia Eritrea*), named after the Erythraean Mare of the Romans, is in Africa on the coast of the Red Sea and has been an Italian colony since 1890, when Italy united its Red Sea possessions. The earliest stamps (1892) were Italian postal paper overprinted, definitives not appearing until 1910.

The Government Palace in Massauah is pictured on the 1910 series.

Estonia, or **Esthonia**, includes the former Russian province of that name, together with Livonia (*q.v.*) and other districts which were part of Russia, and has been a republic, born out of the World War and the collapse of the Russian empire, since May 19, 1919. Its first stamps, however, appeared in 1918 after Estonia had declared its independence.

The 1920 stamps present a view of Reval, or Revel—Tallinn, the republic's capital. A 1923 100 marka gives us a map of the country. The Parliament House in Tallinn is pictured on the 1927 12m, and a close-up view of the city on the 40m. On the 20m is illustrated the Narva Fortress.

Estonia (German Occupation). When (Feb. 24, 1918) the Estonian provisional government was formed and proclaimed independence, Germany did



Eesti (Estonia) maps itself postally

not recognize the act but seized Reval and established military occupation, during which confiscated Russian stamps were overprinted in terms of German pfennigs.

Eupen. See Belgian Occupation of Germany.

Falkland Islands, in the south Atlantic off the South American mainland, comprise a British colony.

Far Eastern Republic. This was a short-lived government established in May, 1920, in fareastern Russia on the coast of Siberia opposite northern Japan. Included within its sphere were the cities of Chita and Blagoveshchensk (*q.v.*). Russian stamps overprinted were in use up to May, 1921. In that month General Semenov, heading anti-Bolshevik forces, overthrew the government and established a new one, whereafter appeared Chita and Blagoveshchensk definitives listed in the catalog. (The occupation stamps which the catalog dates under 1920 were issued probably in 1921 after Semenov's capture of Chita.)

Meanwhile Vladivostok, nominally within the Far Eastern Republic, was actually under Japanese occupation, these troops remaining there until after the Soviet Russian forces had overthrown the Semenov authorities; thus the listed Vladivostok issues of 1922-23 were of Soviet origin.

The territory is now part of Soviet Russia, using Russia's stamps, with Vladivostok the capital of Primorsk, a province.

Faridkot, north of Nabha in India, is a native Punjab state and now uses India's stamps.

Federated Malay States (the British Malay States). Grouped under this catalog heading (under Straits Settlements) are Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Sungei Ujong, and Trengganu.

As a matter of record, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu are *non-federated* states. They (with Perlis, a state which has never had its own stamps) were ancient dependencies of Siam. Under a treaty (1909) between Siam and Great Britain the former transferred its suzerain rights over them to Britain. Thereafter Trengganu (1910), Kelantan (1911) and Kedah (1912) were given their own postal paper. Prior to those respective dates they had been using Siamese adhesives.

Situated south of the four non-federated units are the federated states—on the peninsula's west coast, Perak, Selangor, and Negri Sembilan; on the east coast, Pahang. These four, while not British possessions, are under British protection, their resident heads being responsible to the governor of the Straits Settlements, a British crown colony. Negri Sembilan is in itself a confederation of nine smaller states, of which Sungei Ujong is the only one which has had its own stamps. The four federated states and Sungei Ujong have not had their own postal paper since 1900, when stamps inscribed "Federated Malay States" were placed in use.

Straits Settlements, the crown colony, includes Malay peninsula mainland and inland territory outside the British Malay States. The Straits Settlements governor is high commissioner for the

British Malay States, Labuan, Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak.

Kedah's 1912 dollars values picture the local Council Chamber.

Fernando Po, or **Fernando Poo**, named after Ferñao de Po, Portuguese navigator who is credited with its discovery, is a Spanish island in the Gulf of Guinea, on Africa's west coast. Its governor-general has under his authority Spanish Guinea (*q.v.*) and the possession philatelically called Elobey, Annobon and Corisco (*q.v.*).

Fiji (*Viti*), a British colony, is a Polynesian archipelago in Oceania, in the Pacific. Some of these islands, about 250 in number, were discovered by Tasman and others by Cook. Fiji's first stamps (1870) appeared under English settlers. In the following year, with the consent of the native king, Cacambau, a so-called constitutional government was formed, and definitives were issued inscribed *C. R.* (*Cacambau Rex*: King Cacambau). These were overprinted *V. R.* (*Victoria Regina*: Queen Victoria) when (1874) the king ceded his possessions to Great Britain.

Finland (*Suomi* or *Suomenmaa*, significant of "marshy land"), a former grand duchy of the Russian Empire, has been a republic since 1919, its constitution coming into force on July 17. Its stamps from 1856 through 1916 were all issued under Russian rule. After the Russian revolution (1917) Finland declared its independence, and two sets of stamps appeared, one at Helsingfors (Helsinki) and one at Wasa (Vaasa or Vasa), each with the design

showing the Finnish Lion trampling on the sabre of a Russian Cossack. The same illustration features an independence commemorative series issued ten years later (1927).

The 10 marka of 1930 has a design typical of Finland's topography—a marsh-like scene symbolical of "the country of a thousand lakes," as Finland is sometimes called. An ancient castle on an island in Saimen Lake, near Nyslott, is pictured on the 5m. The Fortress of Wiipuri is illustrated on the 1931 2m semi-postal.

Finnish Occupation of Russia. Olonets, or Olonetz or Aunus, a town in the province of Olonets in northwest Soviet Russia, was occupied by Finnish troops in 1919 and imported Finnish stamps were overprinted "Aunus". Bolshevik troops later recaptured it.

Fiume (*Rijeka*: the river), on the Adriatic and Hungary's only port before the World War, now belongs to Italy. Croat troops seized the town in October, 1918, about a week prior to the revolution in Hungary and in the following month it was subjected to dual occupation—by the Italians and the Serbians.

On Dec. 1 Yugoslavia came into existence, and Fiume was claimed by both it and Italy, and in 1918 and 1919 each had stamps in use there. Yugoslavia's were the Croatia-Slavonia issue now listed under Yugoslavia. See Yugoslavia. Italy's were Hungarian postal paper overprinted with the port's name.

The Italian position was strengthened when (September, 1919) Gabriele D'Annunzio, the poet,

and his "legionaries" seized Fiume in the name of Italy, which promptly issued definitives. Occupied also by the Italians were the Arbe, Quarnero (Carnaro) and Veglia islands—overprinted Fiume stamps (1920) being reminders of these seizures.

In 1921 Fiume postal paper was overprinted first *Governo Provvisorio* (Provisional Government) and then *Constituente Fiumana* (Constituent Fiume) by the Italians; these were indicative of Fiume's new status—that of an independent state under Italy's administration.

In January, 1924, Yugoslavia surrendered the port to Italy, which promptly overprinted *Regno d'Italia* (Kingdom of Italy) on Fiume stamps. This issue was followed shortly by a new overprinting—*Annessione all'Italia 22 Febb.* 1924, signifying annexation of Fiume by Italy on Feb. 22, 1924. Thereafter Fiume's postal record ceased and today Italy's stamps are used there.

The 1919 definitives show the clock tower over the Fiume market (10 centesimi), and a view of the port, with Italy's flag being raised, on the 5 kronen. The Piazza of St. Mark, in Venice (Italy) is pictured on the 1919 2k semi-postal. Fiume as it looked in the Sixteenth Century is illustrated on the 1923 special delivery stamps.

Foochow, Chinese. Foochow is a treaty port, capital of Fukien Province. See China.

Foochow, German. See China, German Offices.

France is a republic of western Europe. Its earliest stamps, beginning 1849, were those of a republic. In December of 1852 it became an empire,

its postal paper of 1853 through part of 1870 attesting this form of rule, for they are inscribed *Empire Français*.

Republique Française (French Republic) was restored late in 1870 and has since endured.

The 1927 stamp commemorating the arrival of the American Legion convention delegates presents a design which includes New York's Statue of Liberty. A 1930 air mail adhesive gives a glimpse of Marseilles. The port of Rochelle is illustrated on the 1929 10 francs, and Mount St. Michel on the 1930 5fr.

France (German Occupation). See Alsace and Lorrain.

Franklin, See United States.

Fredericksburg. See United States.

French Colonies. Stamps of this designation were in use, all of uniform design, in various French colonies from 1859 through 1906, without the name of any particular colony inscribed.

French Congo was the general name of the French possessions in Equatorial Africa (see French Equatorial Africa). It had its own stamps from 1891 through 1903. It comprised Gabun Colony (Gabon in the catalog), Middle Congo Colony (Middle Congo in the catalog), Ubangi-Shari circumscription (Ubangi-Chari in the catalog), and Chad (or Tchad) circumscription. Ubangi-Shari and Chad form the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony.

French Equatorial Africa, its position and motherland indicated by its name, comprises the French colonies called Middle Congo, Gabon, Uban-

gi and Chad (all of which see). It was formerly French Congo (*q.v.*) and was renamed in 1910. We find *Afrique Equatoriale Française* or its initials *A. E. F.* overprinted on various stamps of the four colonies mentioned.

French Guiana (*Guyane Française*; philatelic abbreviations include *Guyane* and *Guy. Franç.*) lies between Dutch Guiana (Surinam) and Brazil, in South America. Guiana is from the native *Waini* or *Guainia*, name of a tributary of the Orinoco. French Guiana includes the Isles du Salut, one of which is the notorious Devil's Island where a penal settlement is maintained.

The colony's Government Building is pictured on some of the 1929 high values.

French Guinea (*Française Guinée*) is a French colony situated south of Liberia and Sierra Leone in western Africa. Once part of Senegal (*q.v.*), it was given colonial independence in 1891, and its first stamps in 1892. On later paper we find *Afrique Occidentale Française* inscribed because the colony was placed under the governor-generalship of French West Africa.

A river ford at Kitim is shown on the 1913 series.

French India is the general name for the French possessions or establishments in India—*Établissements Français dans l'Indie* or *Établissements de l'Indie*.

French Mandate of Lebanon. See Lebanon.

French Mandate of Syria. See Syria.

French Occupation of Cameroons. See Cameroons.

French Occupation of Castellorizo. See Castellorizo.

French Occupation of Cilicia. See Cilicia.

French Occupation of Hungary. See Arad.

French Occupation of Togo. See Togo.

French Oceanica. This is the philatelic designation for the French Establishments in Oceania (*Etablissements de l'Océanie*), due east of Samoa in the Pacific. They include the Marquesas Islands, the Paumotu archipelago, the Society Islands, and the Tubuai Islands. Tahiti (*q.v.*) is one of the Society Islands, with Papeete, a town on Tahiti, capital of the Establishments, which are sometimes called the Oceania Settlements.

The francs values of the 1913 series give a view of the Fautana valley.

French Offices in China. See China, French Offices.

French Offices in Crete. See Crete, Austrian Offices.

French Offices in Egypt. See Egypt, French Offices.

French Offices in Morocco. See Morocco, French Offices.

French Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Levant, French Offices.

French Offices in Zanzibar. For about ten years stamps of French imprint were, with Great Britain's permission, used at post offices which France maintained in Zanzibar (*q.v.*).

French Soudan, or French Sudan, at the time of its first stamps (1894) comprised a large area in

French West Africa (*L'Afrique occidentale française*). France's African coast colonies absorbed parts of the terrain, and (about 1905) the central portion became the colony of Upper Senegal and Niger (*q.v.*), whereafter Upper Senegal and Niger was given distinctive stamps.

In 1920 Upper Senegal and Niger was renamed French Soudan, and this accounts for the character of French Soudan's 1921 series—earlier-issued Upper Senegal and Niger adhesives overprinted *Soudan Française*. Thus stamps reflect that French Soudan and the colony of Upper Senegal and Niger are virtually one and the same.

French Soudan used overprinted provisionals from 1921 until (1931) pictorial adhesives appeared. See Senegal. After the postal revival of French Soudan, a new stamp-issuing land came into existence. See Niger Territory.

Funchal is a Portuguese district coextensive with Madeira (*q.v.*), while a city of the same name is the capital of the Madeira group. Its earlier stamps, beginning 1868, were Portuguese postal paper overprinted "Madeira". Definitives inscribed "Funchal" were issued in 1892 and Madeira disappeared philatelically for a period. Funchal in turn disappeared when Madeira was restored (1898) as the philatelic name.

Futuna Island. See Wallis and Futuna Islands.

CHAPTER XI

GABON TO IVORY COAST

Gabon is the philatelic name for Gabun Colony, part of French Congo or French Equatorial Africa (both of which see). In format it fancifully resembles a *gabão* (cabin); hence its name. The 25 to 75 centimes values of the 1910 and 1911 sets offer a view of Libreville.

Galatin. See United States.

Gambia is a British protectorate in western Africa and has been a crown colony since 1888. At the time (1869) of its first stamps it was part of what was then called "West African Settlements" and was administered from Sierra Leone (*q.v.*).

Garzon is a town in the department of Huila, Colombian Republic. Its stamps are listed under Tolima, another Colombian department, because at that time (1894) Garzon was in southern Tolima. During a shortage of Tolima postal paper, provisionals were prepared inscribed *No hay estampillas* (There are no stamps).

Geneva. See Switzerland.

Georgia, in western Transcaucasia, Russia, is one of the Transcaucasian Federated Republics. When Russia was an empire, Georgia was a Russian province. Its first stamps (1919) were Russian adhesive, rouletted instead of having the customary perforation, issued by the Georgian Social Demo-

cratic Republic, which the Georgians had established in 1918. Definitives quickly displaced the rouletted Russian paper.

In 1921 a Soviet form of government was set up, accounting for the "Federated Soviet Republic" stamps (1922-23) listed in the catalog.

Georgia's stamp record ended when (1923) it joined Azerbaijan and Armenia in organizing the Transcaucasian Federation—philatelically, the Transcaucasian Federated Republics (*q.v.*).

German Dominion of Cameroons. See Cameroons.

German Dominion of Marianna Islands. See Marianna Islands.

German Dominion of Samoa. See Samoa.

German Dominion of Togo. See Togo.

German East Africa (*Deutsch-Ostafrika*), once a German colony occupying the east-central portion of the African continent, was by the fortunes of the World War and the terms of the peace divided among Great Britain, Belgium and Portugal.

During the war the invading forces included the Belgians and the British, accounting for the "Issued Under Belgian Occupation" and "Issued Under British Occupation" stamps listed under German East Africa in the catalog; and the Portuguese, who occupied what is called "the Kionga triangle." See Kionga.

The whole of German East Africa was assigned to Great Britain under a mandate, but Britain gave Belgium virtually all of the land within the two provinces of Urundi and Ruanda, and these were attached by Belgium to Belgian Congo (see Congo);

subsequently Belgium gave the name "Belgian East Africa" (*q.v.*) to its newly acquired possessions, the initial stamps (1922) being Congo postal paper overprinted.

The Kionga triangle went to Portugal and was attached to Mozambique (*q.v.*).

Britain renamed its share of German East Africa (about nine-tenths of the former German colony) "Tanganyika Territory." See Tanganyika.

German East Africa (Belgian Occupation). See German East Africa.

German East Africa (British Occupation). See German East Africa.

German Empire. Germany has been a republic since Nov. 9, 1918, although for historical reasons the word *Reich* (Empire) has been retained on its stamps. The empire had come into existence on Jan. 18, 1871, through the union of the North German Confederation and the South German states. Prior to the World War the empire included the following which earlier had issued their own stamps:

Prussia, once an independent kingdom.

Bavaria, once an independent kingdom.

Saxony, once an independent kingdom.

Württemberg (philatelically called Wurtemberg), once an independent kingdom.

Baden, once a grand duchy.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, once a grand duchy.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, once a grand duchy.

Oldenburg, once a grand duchy.

Brunswick, once a duchy.

Lubeck, a principality which was part of Oldenburg.

Bremen, once an independent free state.

Hanover, once an independent kingdom.

Hamburg, once an independent free state.

Bergedorf, a town in Hamburg.

Heligoland, an island ceded by Great Britain in 1890.

Schleswig-Holstein, a province in northwestern Prussia.

Turn (philatelically, Thurn) and Taxis, a principality.

All these except Hanover, Bergedorf, Heligoland, Schleswig-Holstein and Turn and Taxis are now territories of the republic.

See North German Postal District.

Berlin's post office is pictured on the 1 mark values of 1900 and 1902. Views in Rheinstein (1m), Cologne (2m) and Marienburg (3m) are in the 1924 series. A glimpse of the Rhine is on the 1925 set. The Brandenburg Gate, Berlin, is depicted on the 1930 15 pfennigs and the Marienburg fortress on the 50pf.

German New Guinea (*Deutsch-Neu-Guinea*) and the Territory of New Guinea (see New Guinea), part of the Bismarck archipelago, in Oceania, are virtually one and the same. During the World War Australian naval forces captured (1914) German New Guinea and temporarily named it "New Britain"; subsequently it was assigned to Australia under mandate. Thus German New Guinea's philatelic record ended in 1914, except for some Berlin-

printed stamps (1915) which were never actually in postal use.

German Occupation of Belgium. See Belgium (German Occupation).

German Occupation of Estonia. See Estonia (German Occupation).

German Occupation of France. See Alsace and Lorraine.

German Occupation of Latvia. See Libau.

German Occupation of Lithuania. Early in the World War, while Lithuania (*q.v.*) was still part of Russia, German forces invaded Suwalki, Vilna (Wilna) and Kovno, now in Lithuania, and Courland, today part of Latvia. During the period of occupation, German stamps were used overprinted *Postgebiet Ob. Ost.* (Postal District of the Upper East).

German Occupation of Poland. *Russisch-Polen* (Russian Poland) and *Gen.-Gouv. Warschau* (Warsaw General Government) were overprinted on German postal paper for use in parts of Poland invaded by German forces in 1915-16.

German Occupation of Roumania. Rumania entered the World War in August, 1916, whereafter Bulgarian, Austrian and German forces occupied Silistria, the Dobrudja, Transylvania, Wallachia (including Bucharest, Rumania's capital) and other districts. Austria imposed military stamps specially printed in terms of Rumanian currency (see Austrian Occupation of Roumania). Bulgaria overprinted Bulgarian postal paper. Germany's occupation adhesives included German stamps overprinted

M. V. i. R., signifying Military Administration in Rumania.

German Offices in China. See China, German Offices.

German Offices in Morocco. See Morocco, German Offices.

German Offices in the Turkish Empire. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

German Republic. See German Empire.

German South West Africa (*Deutsch-Südwestafrika*), once a German possession, is now Great Britain's South-West Africa (in philately, South West Africa), over which the Union of South Africa has a mandate. German South West Africa's stamp record ended when British South African forces conquered it (1915) during the World War. See South West Africa.

Germany. See German Empire.

Germany (Belgian Occupation). See Belgian Occupation of Germany.

Germany (Polish Occupation). Parts of eastern and western Prussia, notably Allenstein and Marienwerder (both of which see) were occupied by the Poles, accounting for the German postal paper overprinted (1919) *Poczta Polska* (Polish Postage).

Gibraltar is a British fortress and crown colony on the European side of the western entrance to the Mediterranean.

The famous "Rock of Gibraltar" is illustrated on 1931 pictorials.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands. These are mid-western Pacific islands which Great Britain annexed in 1892.



The Rock of
Gibraltar

The Gilbert (or Kingsmill) Islands, sixteen in number, form an archipelago named after Captain Gilbert, who visited them in 1788. The Ellice (or Lagoon) Islands are an archipelago midway between Gilbert and Fiji.

Gold Coast is a British colony on the Guinea coast of western Africa. Formerly a dependency of Sierra Leone (*q.v.*), it was (1874) joined with Lagos into a crown colony, and the first Gold Coast stamps appeared in 1875. Lagos was (1874) given its own postal paper, and in 1886 Lagos was separated from Gold Coast and became a British crown colony.

Gold Coast still issues stamps, but those of Lagos ended when Lagos became the western province of Southern Nigeria in 1906. Today the people of Lagos use the stamps of Nigeria (*q.v.*) formed (Jan. 1, 1914) by the union of Southern Nigeria and Britain's Northern Nigeria protectorates.

Gold Coast's 1928 stamps present a view of Christiansborg Castle.

Goliad. See United States.

Gonzales. See United States.

Grand Comoro Islands. This is the philatelic title of Great Comoro, or Angazia, the largest and most westerly of the Comoro Islands (see Anjouan).

Great Britain. Philatelically, this comprises England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and is sometimes called the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. Southern Ireland (Irish Free State) became a dominion in 1921 and no longer uses the stamps of Great Britain.

Curiously, Great Britain's postal paper is not inscribed with any country's name.

Great Britain, Morocco Agencies. See Morocco, British Offices.

Greece obtained its independence from Turkey in 1830 and was a monarchy until the proclamation of a republic on March 25, 1924, a few months after revolutionary disturbances had forced King George II into exile. A plebiscite on April 13 confirmed the proclamation.

The Hellenic Republic today embraces such philatelic names as Cavalle, Chios, Corfù, Crete, part of Epirus, Icaria, Ionian Islands, Janina, Lesbos, Lemnos, Mount Athos, Mytilene, Nicaria, Salonika, Samos, and (western) Thrace.

The famous Acropolis is pictured on Greece's 1898 10 drachmae stamps and later issues. The hoisting of the Greek flag in Crete (*q.v.*) is illustrated on the 1913 25 leptas. In the 1927 series are views of the Isthmus of Corinth (5L), the White Tower of Salonika (40L), the Academy, Athens (5d), and the Temple of Theseus (10d). Navarino's harbor is on the 1927 1.50d commemorating the Battle of Navarino. The 4d of 1930 bears a map showing the Greece of 1830 and the Greece of 1930.

Greek Occupation of the Aegean Islands. See Chios, Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene and Samos.

Greek Occupation of Epirus. See Epirus.

Greek Occupation of Thrace. See Thrace.

Greek Occupation of Turkey. See Epirus.

Greek Occupation of Turkey in Asia. See Anatolia.

Greensboro, Ala. See United States.



Greece—1830
and 1930

Greensborough, N. C. See United States.

Greenville. See United States.

Greenwood. See United States.

Grenada, most southern of the Windward Islands, British West Indies, was named "Conception" by its discoverer, Columbus.

The date (Aug. 15, 1498) of its finding and *La Conception* are inscribed on a Grenada commemorative issued in 1898.

Griqualand West is a territorial division of the Cape of Good Hope (*q.v.*) in Union of South Africa. Great Britain issued (1871) a proclamation making the Griqua inhabitants British subjects, and Cape mounted police took possession of the gold diggings and raised the British flag. In 1873 the territory was made a British crown colony, and its first postal paper (Cape stamps overprinted) appeared in the following year. Griqualand West and Griqualand East were annexed to Cape of Good Hope in 1880 and the territory's philatelic record ended.

Grove Hill. See United States.

Guadalajara is an inland Mexican city, capital of the state of Jalisco. Its stamps (1867-68) were those of a provisional government when Mexico was turning from an empire into a republic.

Guadeloupe, one of the French West Indies, lies between Montserrat on the north and Dominica on the south. Discovered by Columbus, it was named after a Spanish monastery, S. Maria de Guadalupe.

In the 1905 series are views of Mount Houllemont, in Basse Terre (1 to 15 centimes), La Souffrière

(20 to 75c), and the harbor of Pointe-à-Pitre, in Grand Terre (1 to 5 francs).

Guam is a former Spanish island possession about 1,450 miles east of the Philippines. During the Spanish-American War it was captured by United States naval forces and under the terms of the peace was ceded to the United States, whereafter (1899) American stamps overprinted with the island's name were in use pending arrival of stocks of United States postal paper, which has since been in use there.

In 1930 a domestic postal system was established within the territorial limits of the United States Naval Station, and stamps imported from the Philippines were overprinted "Guam Guard Mail" and placed in use for a few months, this internal system serving Agaña, the capital, and neighboring villages.

Guanacaste is a Costa Rican province of about 4,000 square miles. From 1885 through 1890 the people of Guanacaste were, for a reason unknown to philately, given the privilege of purchasing Costa Rican stamps at 12 per cent less than face value—Nicaragua was disputing Costa Rica's rightful possession to territory and possibly Costa Rica granted the concession to strengthen the loyalty of the people of Guanacaste. The province's name was overprinted on Costa Rican postal paper and these overprinted stamps were for use in Guanacaste only.

The district of Nicoya forms the major portion of Guanacaste, and Nicoya became part of Costa Rica in 1824. Commemoratives issued a century later

includes a map design showing Nicoya and Guanacaste (see Chapter IV).

Guatemala, east and south of Mexico, is a name once applied to all of Central America except Panama and part of Mexico. All Guatemala's stamps have been those of a republic.

In the 1902 series are views of the Temple of Minerva (6 centavos) and Lake Amatitlan (10c). The old general post office is pictured on the 1911 40c and the republic's principal radio station on the 1919 30c. The Monolith of Quirigua is on the 1921 1.50 pesos and the bridge leading to the penitentiary on the 15p. Centenary Palace is illustrated on the 1922 12½c, the National Palace in Antigua on the 1922 25c, Aurora Park on the 1926 12½c, the National Observatory on the 1926 2p, and the new general post office on the 1919 1c semi-postal. Views of the new Los Altos Railway are on the 1930 stamps.

Guayana (*Estado Guayana*) was a state set up by revolutionists during the early years of General Cipriano Castro's troublous administration as President of Venezuela.

Guiana, British. See British Guiana.

Guiana, French. See French Guiana.

Guinea, French. See French Guinea.

Guinea, Portuguese. This is Guinea, a Portuguese colony on the west coast of Africa and lying south of Gambia.

Guinea, Spanish. See Spanish Guinea.

Gwailor, in Central India, is India's largest native state.

Haiti, or Hayti, occupies with Dominican Republic (*q.v.*) an island in the West Indies. Columbus discovered the island and called it *Espagnola* (Little Spain), which was Latinized into "Hispaniola." All Haiti's stamps have been those of a Negro republic.

Iron Market in Port-au-Prince is depicted on the 3 centimes of the 1906 series, the Palace of Sans Souci in Milot on the 4c, Independence Palace in Gonaives on the 7c, and Government Offices on the 15c, and the Presidential Palace in Port-au-Prince on the 1 piastre. La Ferriere Citadel is illustrated on the 1924 10c and the National Palace on the 1 gourde. In this same series is presented (20c) a map showing Haiti, Cuba, and parts of North and South America.

Hallettsville. See United States.

Hamburg is a territory in the German republic. Its stamps, all issued prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of an independent free state. See German Empire.

Hanover (*hohenufer*: high bank) is a province of Prussia (*q.v.*). Its stamps were those of an independent kingdom, all issued prior to 1866, when they were superseded by those of Prussia. See German Empire.



Columbus's Hispaniola
—Haiti and Dominican
Republic

Hawaii is the Hawaiian Islands, a northern Pacific group which comprise a Territory of the United States. They were discovered probably in the Sixteenth Century, but in 1928 the United States issued stamps commemorating the group's purported discovery in 1778 by Captain James Cook, who named them the Sandwich Islands after the British Earl of Sandwich.

Hawaii's first stamps were those of a native kingdom. An uprising in 1887 resulted in the creation of a Committee of Safety, which, proclaiming an end to the monarchy, established a provisional government—earlier postal paper being overprinted "Provisional Govt. 1893". On July 4, 1894, Hawaii became a republic, definitive stamps of that year being inscribed "Republic". On Aug. 12, 1898, Hawaii became a United States possession by annexation and its stamp record ended in 1899.

A view of Honolulu is on the 1894 2 cents.

Heilungkiang. See China, Offices in Manchuria.

Hejaz (Arabia). See Nejd.

Hejaz and Nejd. See Nejd.

Helena. See United States.

Heligoland, part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein (see German Empire), is a North Sea island 28 miles from the nearest mainland (Europe). All its stamps were issued when it belonged to Great Britain, which in 1890 ceded the island to Germany. Since then German stamps have been in use on the island.

Helsingfors, or Helsinki, is the capital of Finland (*q.v.*).

Herzegovina. See Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hoi Hao. See China, French Offices.

Holland (*Koningrijk der Nederlanden*: Kingdom of the Netherlands) is a maritime country in north-western Europe. All its stamps have been those of a monarchy.

Holstein is part of Schleswig-Holstein (*q.v.*). Holstein had its own stamps for a few years prior to

Prussia joining the North German Confederation. See German Empire.

Honda is a Colombian town at the head of navigation on the lower Magdalena, in the department of Tolima. Its only stamp is a Colombian adhesive overprinted *Habilitada* (Authorized) and used there (1896) during a temporary shortage of 1 centavo stamps.

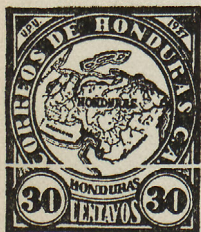
Honduras, east of Guatemala in Central America, was the first American continental landing place of Columbus, in 1502, and derives its name from the Spanish word meaning "depths" because the newcomers had trouble finding anchorage. They found shelter at C bo Gracias   Dios (*q.v.*), now in Nicaragua.

All the postal paper of Honduras has been that of a republic, although *Rep blica* was not inscribed until after Soto became provisional President (see Comayagua).

The Ulua Bridge is pictured on the 1915 1, 2, 10 and 20 centavos. The 1927 series presents the Southern Highway (1c), the Ruins of Cop n (2c), the Presidential Palace (6c), and a map of the country (30c). The 1929 official 50c gives a view of Lake Yojoa.

Honduras, British. See British Honduras.

Hong Kong (*Hiang-Kiang*: Sweet Lagoons) is a British island possession off China's southeastern coast. Formerly an integral part of China, it was ceded to Great Britain in 1841—a Hong Kong stamp being overprinted, fifty years later, "1841 Hong Kong Jubilee 1891", in commemoration.



Honduras postally
tells its whereabouts

Horta, one of the districts of the Azores, for a time was permitted to have its own stamps.

Huacho is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Hungary, formerly a kingdom, before the World War comprised with Austria the Austro-Hungarian empire. On Nov. 16, 1918, following revolution, a Hungarian People's Republic was established, and earlier stamps of the monarchy were overprinted *Köztársaság* (Republic), these being followed by republican definitives. In March, 1919, Soviets gained temporary control and set up the *Magyar Tanács Köztársaság* (Hungarian Soviet Republic), with Soviet stamps resulting. Soviet enemies at Szeged (see Szegedin) and elsewhere formed, with the aid of Rumanian occupation forces, a counter-revolution which swept aside the Soviet government and reestablished order (August, 1919).

The new Parliament decreed the period of the revolution as *de jure* a blank space of time and proclaimed Hungary a monarchy with a vacant throne, the dynastic problem to be solved when the country should be free of external pressure. A regent has since been exercising the functions of a monarch.

A view of Budapest is on the 1916 and 1919 high values and later stamps, the Royal Palace being featured.

Hungary (French Occupation). See Arad.

Hungary (Roumanian Occupation). See Debrecin. See Temesvar. See Transylvania.

Hungary (Serbian Occupation). See Baranya.



Iceland's map stamp

Hyderabad, or Haiderabad, lying east of Bombay, is a native state of India, occupying a large part of the eastern plateau of the Deccan. See Deccan.

Icaria, or Nicaria, is an Aegean Sea Island off the west coast of Asia Minor. Part of Turkey before the Balkan Wars, it set up (1912) an independent government and was occupied (1913) by Greek forces and Greek stamps overprinted "Greek Administration" in Greek were placed in use. The island today belongs to Greece.

Iceland (*Island*) is a northern Atlantic island belonging to Denmark. Long before stamps were issued it was an independent republic. In the Thirteenth Century it recognized the sovereignty of Norway and with Norway came under Danish rule in 1381.

The founding of Iceland's Parliament in 1030 was recalled by Iceland with commemorative postal paper in 1930. In this series we find the Parliament House in Reykjavik (3 aur), Lake Thingvall (30a) and a map of Iceland (1 krona). A view of Reykjavik is on the 1925 10 and 35a values, and the National Museum on the 20a.

Independence. See United States.

India is an Asiatic empire under British rule. Philatelically it includes Alwar, Bamra, Barwani, Bhopal, Bhore, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwailor, Hyderabad, Indore, Jaipur, Jammu, Jhalawar, Jhind, Kashmir, Kishengarh, Las Bela, Morvi, Nabha, Nangaon, Nowanuggur, Orcha, Patiala,

Poonch, Rajpeepla, Scinde, Sirmoor, Soruth, and Travancore, all of which see. See also Nepal.

Listed under India is the postal paper of the East India Company. This was the English East India Company, founded at the end of the Sixteenth Century to exploit trade with India and the Far East. About 1833 it was given administrative power over Great Britain's possessions in India and in 1854 issued stamps which continued in use through 1859. In August, 1858, the Indian administration was transferred from the company to the British crown, and India's first postal paper (1860) superseded that of the company.

In 1931, when India's capital was removed from Calcutta to New Delhi, commemorative stamps were issued with views including the old Mogul fortress in Purana Qila ($\frac{1}{4}$ anna), the Council House in New Delhi ($\frac{1}{2}$ a) the Viceroy's House in New Delhi (1a) and the building of the Secretariat in New Delhi (3a) (see page 51).

India, Chinese Expeditionary Force. See Chinese Expeditionary Force (India).

India, French. See French India.

Indian Expeditionary Force (India). Stamps (India postal paper overprinted "I. E. F.") listed under this head under India in the catalog were for use by India's troops on foreign service during the World War.

India, Portuguese. See Portuguese India.

Indies, Danish West. See Danish West Indies.

Indies, Dutch. See Dutch Indies.

Indo-China. This is a French possession which includes the colony called Cochin-China and the

protectorates of Annam and Tonking (the latter called "Tonkin" in the catalog). Indo-China is the eastern portion of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, east of Siam and the Gulf of Siam.

The 1927 stamps present the ruins of Angkor (15 and 20 centimes), the Temple in Thuat-Luong (40 and 50c) and a design illustrative of the founding of Saigon (\$1 and \$2).

Indore, within the Central India Agency, is a native state of India.

Ingermanland (North). See North Ingermanland.

Inhambane, on the Inhambane River emptying into the Bay of Inhambane, is a seaport of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*).

Ionian Islands is the collective name for the *Heptanesus* (Seven Islands)—Corfù, Cephalonia, Cythera (Cerigo), Ithaca, Paxo, Santa Maura, and Zante—a Mediterranean group off the west coast of Greece, to which they belong.

After the abdication of Napoleon the last of the seven came into the possession of Great Britain, and by the Treaty of Paris (Nov. 9, 1815) the "United States of the Ionian Islands" was placed under British protection. As time went on, many of the inhabitants desired union with Greece, and the protectorate terminated in 1864, the islands going to Greece. The stamps (1859) were those of a British protectorate.

Iraq, or Irak. See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

Iraq (British Occupation). See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*), formerly part of the United Kingdom and Ireland (see Great Britain), has been a British dominion since Jan. 15, 1922, its first stamps being British postal paper overprinted in Gaelic, followed by definitives.

The definitives include values which have as their design an Irish Free State map which generously includes a bit of Northern Ireland.

The River Shannon hydroelectric development is pictured on the 1930 2 pence.

Italian Dominion of Castellorizo. See Castellorizo.

Italian Jubaland. See Oltre Giuba.

Italian Occupation of Aegean Islands. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Italian Occupation of Austria. See Austria (Italian Occupation).

Italian Occupation of Corfù. See Corfù (Italian Occupation).

Italian Offices Abroad. See China, Italian Offices. See Crete, Italian Offices. See Tripoli, Italian Offices. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Albania, Italian Offices.

Italian Offices in Albania. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Albania, Italian Offices.

Italian Offices in China. See China, Italian Offices.

Italian Offices in Crete. See Crete, Italian Offices.

Italian Offices in Tripoli. See Tripoli, Italian Offices.

Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire. Prior to the termination of the capitulations (see British Offices in the Turkish Empire) Italy maintained post offices at various times in Constantinople, Janina,



Eire—Ireland, or
Irish Free State

Durazzo, Jerusalem, Salonica, Scutari, Smyrna and Valona, employing Turkish stamps overprinted.

Italian Somaliland lies between Abyssinia and British Somali on the west and the Indian Ocean on the east, in eastern Africa. In 1889 and thereafter, under treaties with native Somali sultans and Great Britain, Zanzibar and Abyssinia, the coast east of British Somali (Somaliland Protectorate, *q.v.*) came within the Italian sphere of influence, and in 1905 the sultan of Zanzibar ceded his sovereign rights in some of the Benadir ports (see Benadir) to Italy, and Italian Somaliland is now a protectorate.

The 1931 postage dues present views of the Francisco Crispi lighthouse at Cape Guardafui (5, 7½, 10 and 15 centesimi) and the Government Palace in Mogadiscio (35, 50 and 75c).

Italy (*Italia*), in southern Europe, has been a kingdom (*Regno d'Italia*) since 1861, when Victor Emmanuel II, King of Sardinia, was proclaimed the first ruler of the unified government formed by various states. Those of the states which had had their own stamps include Modena, Parma, Romagna, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily), all of which see.

Also within modern Italy are Lombardy-Venetia (*q.v.*) and Roman States (*q.v.*), philatelic titles of the past; Vatican City, successor to the Roman States; and San Marino (*q.v.*), within Italy geographically but an independent republic.

The restored Campanile of Venice is pictured on Italy's 1912 series. The 1926 semi-postals present the Aquaduct of Claudius (60 centesimi) and the

Capitol (1.25 lire). The 1924 Holy Year commemorative semi-postals offer four great churches—St. Maria Maggiore (20c), St. John Lateran (30c), St. Paul (50c) and St. Peter's (60c). Ancient Monte Cassino, world-renowned as a shrine, is the design of the 1929 75c.

Italy (Austrian Occupation). See Austrian Occupation of Italy.

Ivory Coast (*Côte d'Ivoire*) is a French colony on the Gulf of Guinea and is part of French West Africa. Once known as *Côte des Dents* (Tooth Coast) and as Kwa-Kwa Coast, it became recognized as French territory about 1889, stamps being accorded it three years later just before its administrative separation from Senegal.

CHAPTER XII

JACKSON TO LYNCHBURG

Jackson. See United States.

Jaffa (*Yāfā*). This is Joppa, a sub-district, with a seaport of the same name, in western Palestine (*q.v.*). Russia maintained a postal system there when Palestine was part of Turkey. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Jaipur, within the Jaipur Residency, is a native state under the rule of the Rajputana Agency, India.

The Albert Museum is pictured on Jaipur's 1931 6 annas and the magnificent Sireh de Orhi Gate on the 8a.

Jamaica (*jaymaca*: island of springs), largest island in the British West Indies, is about 80 miles south of eastern Cuba. Discovered by Columbus, all its stamps have been those of a British colony.

Llandovery Falls is illustrated on the 1900 1 penny. Designs of the 1919 series include King's House, in Spanish Town (2p); while the 1921 6p gives a view of Port Royal in 1853.

Jammu. See Jammu and Kashmir.

Jammu and Kashmir are politically one state in India, being under one maharajah. Their first postal paper was a joint issue, followed by definitives for each. Both today use India's stamps.

Janina, or Jannina, Iannina, Yannina or Yanina, was formerly a district of Turkey and is now partly

in Albania and partly in Greece. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Epirus.

Japan is an eastern Asiatic empire. It includes Corea (*q.v.*).

The 1922 series and later stamps offer views of sacred Mt. Fuji. The 1926 6 sen illustrates the Yokmeimon Gate in Nikko and the 10s the Nagoya Castle. Tokio's general post office is pictured on the 1921 3 and 10s values. The 6 and 10s of the 1927 set present a map of the world.

Japanese Offices in China. See China, Japanese Offices.

Japanese Offices in Corea. See Corea, Japanese Offices.

Java is one of the larger of the Sunda Islands in the Malay archipelago, Oceania, and is part of Dutch East Indies (see Dutch Indies). On it is situated Batavia, capital of Dutch East Indies.

Jeddah, or Jidda or Jedda, is a Hejaz seaport on the Red Sea. It entered philately not by reason of having issued stamps but because of the entry of Ibn Saud (see Nejd) into the town.

Jerusalem, Italian Offices. Jerusalem is the capital of Palestine (*q.v.*). Stamps were issued by Italy at the time Italy maintained a postal system in various parts of Turkey, which then included Palestine. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Jerusalem, Russian Offices. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Jetersville. See United States.

Jhalawar, a native state, is within the Rajputana Agency, India, and now uses India's stamps.



The world illustrated on a Japanese stamp

Jhind, or Jind or Jeend, is one of the native Punjab states of India.

Johore, or Johor, grouped under Straits Settlements in the catalog, is an independent Malay state, ruled by a sultan, at the southern end of the Malay peninsula. It is under British protection.

Jonesboro. See United States.

Jubaland (Italian). See Oltre Giuba.

Yugoslavia, or Yugoslavia, the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes," was born on Dec. 1, 1918, out of the throes of the World War, and is a kingdom east of the Adriatic Sea, opposite Italy. Within its confines are:

1. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia, three former governments which had issued their own stamps.

2. Croatia (except a small part which went to Italy), formerly in Hungary.

3. Slavonia (except a small part which went to Italy), formerly in Hungary. Slavonia comprises portions of Carniola, Carinthia (*q.v.*), Styria, and Istria.

4. Most of Dalmatia (*q.v.*), formerly in Hungary.

5. Part of Banat (*q.v.*), a former Hungarian district part of which went to Rumania.

6. Part of Baranya (*q.v.*), which Serbian troops had seized during their invasion of Hungary.

7. Part of Bačka, formerly in Hungary.

8. Part of southeastern Bulgaria.

The first of Yugoslavia's stamps were Bosnia and Herzegovina postal paper overprinted for use in those districts, together with Hungarian adhesives overprinted for use in the Croatia-Slavonia

district. The latter received also a definitive issue, and Carniola also was given definitives. It was not until 1921 that stamps appeared which, displacing all the earlier issues, signified the successful political union of all the territories mentioned—a development symbolized by the design of the 1921 25 paras semi-postal, signifying “National Unity”.

Karelia is an autonomous republic in northwestern Soviet Russia and now uses Russia's stamps. It entered philately when (1922) the Karelians, racially allied to Finland, rebelled against the Russians, who subsequently crushed the revolt and declared the territory to be Russia's.

Karki. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Kashmir, or Cashmere. See Jammu and Kashmir.

Kedah. See Federated Malay States.

Kelantan. See Federated Malay States.

Kenya and Uganda. These comprise Kenya Colony and were formerly the philatelic “East Africa and Uganda.” See British East Africa.

Kerassunde, or Kerasun or Kerasunde or Kerasund, is a Black Sea town in the Trebizond district of Anatolia, Turkey. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Kiauchau (*Kiautschou*). This is the philatelic designation for Kiaochow, a port and bay in the Chinese maritime province of Shantung, west of the Yellow Sea, in Asia. It entered philately (1900) three years after German naval forces had seized it nominally to secure reparation for the deaths of two German missionaries in Shantung. China leased it to Germany for 99 years but during the World

War it was captured (November, 1914) by the Japanese, and under the terms of the peace it was handed to Japan. China, however, declined to agree to this arrangement and through the mediation of the United States and Great Britain it was restored (1922) to China. Kiaochow's stamps (1900-14) were all of German imprint.

Kilis, or **Killis**, is a town in the Aleppo vilayet in Asiatic Turkey. In the post-war period thousands of American refugees sought shelter in Syria, and during a shortage of French overprinted stamps (see Syria) provisionals were issued (1922) for use in Kilis, then within the French sphere of influence.

Kingston, Ga. See United States.

Kingston, Tenn. See United States.

Kionga is a district on the east coast of Lake Nyasa and was captured from Germany when Portuguese forces invaded German East Africa (*q.v.*) during the World War. In 1919 it became part of Mozambique (*q.v.*).

Kirin. See China, Offices in Manchuria.

Kishengarh, within the Jaipur Agency, is a native state under the rule of the Rajputana Agency, India.

Knoxville. See United States.

Kolomea (*Kolomyja*) is a district in Poland. See *Ukraine*.

Koritza, or **Corytsa**, is the present Albanian town of Korca. See *Epirus*.

Kouang Tcheou Wan. See China, French Offices.

Kuban Government. This was provisionally in power in southern Russia during anti-Bolshevik activities. See *South Russia*. See *Ekaterinodar*.

Kuwait, or Al Kuwait or Koweit or Kuwet, and on some maps called Quane or Grane, is a Persian Gulf sultanate in Arabia. Geographically within the kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, it is within the British sphere of influence politically, post-war conditions having caused the ruling sultan to make such an arrangement. India's stamps overprinted are used there.

Labuan (from the Malay word *labuh-an*: anchorage) is an island northwest of Borneo in the Malay archipelago, Oceania, and now uses the stamps of Straits Settlements. Labuan native chiefs ceded the island to Great Britain in 1846 but did not receive postal paper until 1879, and these were superseded (1894) by North Borneo stamps overprinted "Labuan" a few years after Labuan had been placed under the administration of the British North Borneo Company (see North Borneo). The Labuan colonists did not like this arrangement and the issuing of stamps (1902-03) inscribed "Labuan Colony" was followed (Jan. 1, 1906) by Labuan being attached to Straits Settlements (see Federated Malay States). Thus Labuan disappeared philatelically.

Lagos is a province of Nigeria, the city of Lagos being Nigeria's capital. See Gold Coast. See Nigeria.

Las Bela is one of the Baluchistan states of India and now uses India's stamps.

Latakia. See Alaouites.

Latvia, or Lettonia or Lettland, is a republic born on Nov. 18, 1918, out of the travail of the World War. It comprises mainly districts which were

within provinces of the old Russian empire. See Courland. See Riga. See Livonia.

The 1925 Libau commemorative set presents views of Libau's harbor and lighthouse (6 santimi), Libau's Town Hall (15s) and Libau's municipal bathing establishment (25s). The 1928 independence commemoratives give glimpses of Rositten (6s), Mitau (15s), Wenden (20s), Libau (30s), and Riga (50s). Illustrated on the 1928 independence commemorative semi-postals are Venta (6s) and the Riga Bridge (1 lat).

Latvia (German Occupation). On May 7, 1915, when Courland was a Russian province, German forces captured Libau (*q.v.*) and occupied all Courland. Postal paper put in use in Libau in 1919 was German stamps overprinted with the city's name. See German Occupation of Lithuania.

Latvia (Russian Occupation). After Latvia (*q.v.*) had declared its independence in 1918 a year of warfare ensued before liberation was actually attained. Late in 1919, after German occupation (see Libau) had ceased, Russo-German forces led by Bermond-Avalov (or Avaloff) occupied Courland in their advance across Latvia to meet the Bolshevik forces. It was during this period that Latvian stamps were overprinted.

Lebanon (*Grand Liban*: Great Lebanon) was a division of Turkish Syria and was occupied by the French at the time of the World War Armistice (1918). In 1920 Lebanon was made an independent state but continued for a time under Syrian influence, as shown by the overprint *Syrie-Grand*

Liban on some of Syria's 1923 stamps. As a separate state Lebanon did not enter philately until 1924, about the time of the decree (see Syria) which defined Syria as comprising Damascus and Aleppo. Lebanon's first definitives appeared in 1925, and *República Libanaise* (Lebanon Republic) made its postal appearance first in 1928.

Lebanon's 1930 pictorials have designs including views of Bickfaya (50 centimes), Beiteddine (1.50 piastres), the bridge at Nahr-el-Kelb (4pi), the Chateau de Beaufort (4.50pi), the beach at Tyr (6pi), the ruins of Baalbek (7.50pi), the local "Monte Carlo" at Hasbaya (10pi), the Palace of Beyrouth (25pi), the falls at Afka (15pi), and the town of Deirel Kamar (50pi). The 1930 air mail stamps illustrate the harbor of Dejail Byblos (5pi), Kadicha (10pi), Kabeljas (50pi), and Zahle (100pi).

Leeward Islands, a West Indies group southeast of the United States, form one British colony comprising five presidencies—Antigua (with Barbuda and Redondo); Dominica; Montserrat; St. Christopher (with Nevis and Anguilla); and the (British) Virgin Islands. All five have their own stamps. Barbuda (*q.v.*) had its own postal paper for a brief period (1922) but otherwise has used that of both Antigua and Leeward Islands.

Lemberg, or Lwów, formerly capital of the province of Galicia, Austria, is now capital of Lwów Province, Poland. See *Ukrainia*.

Lemnos is an Aegean Sea island formerly belonging to Turkey and now part of Greece, which, on

occupying it during the Balkan Wars, overprinted the island's name in Greek on Greek stamps.

Lenoir. See United States.

Leros. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Lesbos. This is Mytilene (*q.v.*).

Lettgallen is the philatelic designation for Latgalia, a province in the eastern part of Latvia. It includes part of the former Russian government of Vitebsk. Latvian forces freed it from Bolshevik influence in 1920—hence the “Lettgallen Relief Issue” listed under Latvia in the catalog.

Lettland. See Latvia.

Lettonia. See Latvia.

Levant, Austrian, British, French, German, Italian, Polish, Roumanian, Russian. Levant is a philatelic term applied to the Turkish Empire. See references to these countries' names under Turkish Empire. See Levant, French.

Levant, French. French-made stamps inscribed “Levant” (alluding to Turkey) in 1902 displaced postal paper earlier in use in Cavalle, Dedeagh, Port Lagos and Vathy, all of which see. See also Rouad.

Lexington. See United States.

Libau (*Leepaya* or *Liepaja*) is a Latvian seaport in the province of Courland. See Latvia. See Latvia (German Occupation). See page 44.

Liberia, between Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast in western Africa, has been an independent Negro republic since 1847. Its settlement by American colonists in 1822 was postally commemorated a century later by Liberia, the design showing a ship landing the pioneers (see page 46).



Liberia illustrates postally its position in Africa

Liberia's Executive Mansions are pictured on the 1906 \$5 value. The 1909 75 cents shows an unidentified native village. Liberia College is illustrated on the 1918 \$2, and Monrovia College on the 1923 pictorial 2c. The 1928 series includes a design presenting a map of Africa with Liberia's position indicated.

Libia (Libya Italiana: Italian Libia) is an Italian possession along the northern coast of Africa. For administrative purposes it is divided between Cyrenaica and Tripolitania (both of which see). It is former Turkish territory won by Italy in the war (1911-12) with Turkey. All its stamps have been those of Italian imprint.

A galley leaving Tripoli is depicted on the 1921 30, 50 and 55 centesimi.

Liechtenstein is a small European sovereign principality. Its earliest stamps (1912-20) were issued under Austrian postal administration. Since 1921 its posts and telegraphs have been administered by Switzerland and its postal paper has been in terms of Swiss rappen and francs.

A view of Vaduz on the 1921 1fr and later stamps. The 1928 semi-postals illustrate the Buchs-Schaan railway bridge (5rp), and the village of Ruggell (10rp). The 1921 Vaduz view includes a glimpse of the Samina Valley with Mt. Naafkopf in the background.

Lipso. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Lithuania, in the Thirteenth Century a grand duchy, later united with Poland, and then under Russian rule, proclaimed its independence on Feb.

16, 1918, immediately issuing type-set postal paper followed (1919) by definitives. This European republic is situated on the Baltic, north of Poland.

Kovno's Town Hall is pictured on the 1923 10 litas values; the valley of the River Nemunas, or Niemen, on the 1921 1 auk air mail stamp; the Memel lighthouse on the 1923 60 centai; the ruins of Trokai on the 1923 25c; Memel's harbor on the 1923 1L; and Gediminberg on the 1921 5a air adhesive.

Lithuania, Central. See Central Lithuania.

Lithuania (German Occupation). See German Occupation of Lithuania.

Lithuanian Occupation of Memel. See Memel.
Livingston. See United States.

Livonia (*Liflandia*: Livland) is a former Russian province now part of Latvia. Wenden, one of the southern districts, was once by Russia permitted its own postal paper. Livonia is now called Vidzeme.

Lockport. See United States.

Lombardy-Venetia. Lombardy and Venetia belonged to Austria at the time the first stamps appeared (1859) which are listed under this heading under Austria in the catalog. Under the Peace of Zurich (Nov. 10, 1859), following the Italian war with Austria, Italy obtained nearly all of Lombardy, and added the rest of it and Venetia later, and Lombardy-Venetia's stamp record ended. See Italy.

Lorraine and Alsace. See Alsace and Lorraine.

Lourenço Marques is the philatelic designation for Lourenço Marques, capital city of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*).

Louisville. See United States.

Lubeck is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps were all issued prior to union with the North German Confederation in 1868. See German Empire.

Lublin is a central province of independent Poland and was formerly a government of Russian Poland. During Poland's transition from Russian rule to the status of a republic, confiscated stocks of Austrian stamps were overprinted *Polska Poczta* (Polish Postage), the Polish White Eagle also being overprinted, and these were used in Lublin.

Luxemburg, or Luxembourg, is a grand duchy southeast of Belgium in Europe. By the Treaty of London (1867) it was declared neutral territory, its independence guaranteed by the Powers. Its earliest stamps were while it was under German influence politically.

This duchy's pictorials offer views of Luxemburg on the 1923 series; Echternach on the 1923 3 francs; the castle at Vianden on the 1921 1fr; Esch's factories on the 1921 2fr; the Alzette River bridge on the 1921 5fr; and Clervaux on the 1921 10 centimes semi-postal.

Lydenburg. See Transvaal.

Lynchburg. See United States.

CHAPTER XIII

MACAO TO MYTILENE

Macao, a Portuguese colonial possession, is on the west side of the estuary of the Canton River, in China. Its stamps are inscribed *Macau*, derived from a native word meaning "harbor."

Macon. See United States.

Madagascar (British). See Madagascar (French).

Madagascar (French). One of the world's largest islands, in the Indian Ocean and separated by the Mozambique Channel from the African mainland, Madagascar is a French African possession with a colonial status dating from 1896, although native rulers had previously ceded part of the territory, including the Bay of Diégo-Suarez, to France. Madagascar administers Anjouan, Grand Comoro, Mayotte, Diégo-Suarez, Nossi-Bé, and St. Marie de Madagascar, all of which see. See also Majunja.

Prior to France obtaining definite foothold, British influence was strong among the native rulers and postal paper of British imprint was in use.

The 1908 postage dues present a view of the Governor's Palace.

Madeira, or the *Madeiras*, is a group of North Atlantic islands off the west coast of Morocco and belongs to Portugal. See Funchal.

Mafeking. See Cape of Good Hope.

Magdalena is a department of Colombian Republic. All its postal paper (1901), called in the catalog the "Rio Hacha Issue," appeared when this seaport town was the scene of revolutionary disturbances. Stocks of Colombian stamps becoming exhausted, provisionals were prepared inscribed *No hay estampillas* (There are no stamps).

Majunja. This is Mòjanjà, a seaport town on the northwest coast of Madagascar. While French forces were campaigning against hostile natives an expeditionary contingent occupied the town and used it as a military base for operations into the interior. It was during that period of occupation (1895) that the "Majunja Issue" provisionals appeared which are listed under Madagascar in the catalog.

Maldiv Islands are an Indian Ocean archipelago 400 miles southwest of Ceylon, of which British colony they are a dependency governed by an elected sultan.

Malmedy. See Belgian Occupation of Germany.

Malta is a British island crown colony in the Mediterranean. Permitted, under letters patent granted in 1921, to administer its own local affairs through an elected Legislature, Malta postally hailed this development by overprinting "Self-Government" on earlier postal paper.

Views of the harbor of Valletta, the capital, are on the 1901 1 farthing and 1926 1 shilling, and the town of Notabile is pictured on the 1920 2sh.

Manchuria, Chinese Offices. See China, Offices in Manchuria.

Manizales is a town in southern Antioquia (*q.v.*).

Marianna Islands are the Mariannas (*Mariannen*) or Ladrões, an archipelago in the northwestern Pacific. They formerly belonged to Spain—hence the “Issued Under Spanish Dominion” stamps under Marianna Islands in the catalog. In 1899 they were (except Guam, *q.v.*) sold to Germany, whereafter German-printed postal paper was in use there until, during the World War, they were occupied (1914) by Japanese naval forces.

Under the terms of the peace the Mariannas, along with the Marshall Islands and the Caroline Islands (both of which see) and the Palau (Pelew) Islands, were transferred to Japan under mandate.

Berlin-printed Marianna Islands stamps appeared in 1916 but were never actually in postal use.

Marianna Islands (German Dominion). See Marianna Islands.

Marianna Islands (Spanish Dominion). See Marianna Islands.

Marienwerder (*Kwidzyn*) before the World War was a district in West Prussia, Germany. Under the Treaty of Versailles a larger share of West Prussia went to Poland, but the people of Marienwerder were granted a plebiscite (1920), the result generally favoring Germany.

Part of Marienwerder is now in Poland and part in Germany. Plebiscite stamps were of both German and Polish issue, some being overprinted *Commission Interalliée Marienwerder*—indicative of the plebiscite being under an Allied Commission.

Marion. See United States.

Marshall Islands (*Marshall-Inseln*), lying in the western Pacific, were annexed by Germany in 1885-86 by the terms of a treaty with native chieftains.

During the World War they were (1914) occupied by Japanese naval forces and under the terms of the peace were awarded to Japan under mandate, along with the Caroline Islands and the Marianna Islands (both of which see) and the Palau (Pelew) Islands.

Berlin-printed stamps appeared in 1915 but were never actually in postal use.

Martinique, one of the French West Indies, lies between Dominica and St. Lucia and is another of the discoveries of Columbus. It was on this island that Mont Pele erupted in 1902, causing loss of lives estimated at 40,000.

Fort-de-France, the island's capital, is illustrated in the 1908 series.

Mauritania (*Mauritanie*), once a territory within the French colony of Senegal (*q.v.*), in French West Africa, was given colonial status in 1921. Its first stamps appeared in 1906 following readjustment of French West Africa's boundary lines.

The colony's desert is pictured on the 1913 series.

Mauritius, 550 miles east of Madagascar, is a British island colony in the Indian Ocean. Discovered by the Portuguese navigator Mascarenhas, it later became a Dutch possession, the Dutch giving it its present name after Count Maurice of Nassau. After the Dutch had abandoned the island it was occupied by the French, who called it Isle de

France. France ceded it to Great Britain in 1814 and all its stamps have been those of a British possession.

Mayotte is the third largest among the Comoro Islands. See Anjouan.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps, all prior to 1868 when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of a grand duchy. See German Empire.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz is a territory of the German republic. Its only stamps appeared prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, and were those of a grand duchy. See German Empire.

Medellin is the capital city of Antioquia (*q.v.*).

Medina, in Hejaz, is the sacred city of Islam and contains the tomb of Mohammed. It has never had its own stamps but entered philately because of postal paper issued when Ibn Saud entered the town. See Nejd.

Memel (*Niemen, Klaipeda*), in northern Germany before the World War, was by the Treaty of Versailles detached from Germany and placed under Allied control. This Baltic port is now an autonomous district of Lithuania.

After its separation from Germany both French and German stamps, overprinted, appeared.

The population was largely Lithuanian and the port is a natural maritime outlet for that republic, and on Jan. 15, 1923, Lithuanian forces captured Memel and compelled the French garrison to evacuate. Lithuanian postal paper overprinted *Klaipeda* was issued promptly, followed by definitives.

In May, 1924, the League of Nations placed Memel within the sovereignty of Lithuania.

Memel (Lithuanian Occupation). See Memel.

Memphis. See United States.

Mesopotamia (British Occupation). Mesopotamia ("Middle River"), formerly under Turkey and including the Turkish vilayets of Bagdad and Mosul, is now the kingdom of Iraq under British mandate.

Mesopotamia entered philately (1918) after Anglo-Indian troops had occupied Bagdad, Mosul and other territory, forcing out the Turks. Seized Turkish stamps were given various overprints, and these, listed under Mesopotamia in the catalog, are known as the Bagdad, Iraq and Mosul occupation issues, which continued in use into 1923.

In 1922 Great Britain and the native Arabian leaders concluded a treaty (which the League of Nations accepted two years later) and Mesopotamia passed into philatelic history, Iraq taking its place.

Iraq's first definitives (1923) present the Sunni Mosque in Muadhdam (½ anna); the Shia Mosque in Kadhmain (6a); and the Arch of Ctesiphon (3a), which dominates the landscape on the Tigris River south of Bagdad.

Metelin. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Mexico (*Méjico* or *República Mexicana*), since 1810 independent of Spain, lies south of western United States. All its stamps have been those of a federative republic except postal paper inscribed *Imperio Mexicano* (Imperial Mexico) in use



Mexico—its states and some transportation routes

(1866-67) while Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria occupied the throne.

While General Victoriano Huerta was President, Governor Venustiano Carranza led a revolt (1913) during which "transitory" governments were set up by the revolutionists in Sonora, a northwestern state, and Oaxaca, a southern Pacific state, and the provisional postal paper appeared which is listed as "Civil War Issues" in the catalog.

In 1923-24, while Obregon was President, political developments led to an unsuccessful rebellion by eleven of the states, including Sinaloa in western Mexico and Yucatan in southeastern Mexico, and *Gobierno Revolucionario* (Revolutionary Government) stamps were issued.

Designs in Mexico's 1899 series include views of Juanacatlan Falls (50 centavos) and Mount Popocatepetl (1 peso). Mass on the Mount of Crosses is depicted on the 1910 1p. A map of the country is on the 1915 40c, the Vera Cruz lighthouse being pictured on the 1p and Mexico City's general post office on the 5p. In the 1923 series we find the Pyramid of the Sun, at Teotihuacan, on the 3c; the Castle of Chapultepec on the 4c; the Collonade in Juarez on the 10c; and the Ministry of Communications Building, Mexico City, on the 50c. A map of North and South America appears in the 1926 set. A plane above Mexico City's landing field is the design of a 1931 air stamp.

Middle Congo (*Moyen Congo*), the philatelic name for Middle Congo Colony, is part of French Congo or French Equatorial Africa (both of which see).

Millbury. See United States.

Milledgeville. See United States.

Miranda is a northern Venezuelan state but the name "Miranda" entered philately because Venezuela issued (1896) stamps commemorating Francisco Miranda, a Spanish-American soldier and adventurer who, a Venezuelan by birth, landed at Carácas from Europe in 1806 and proclaimed Venezuela a republic, independence from Spain being established five years later.

The stamps, inscribed *Apoteosis de Miranda* (Deification of Miranda) bear a map showing territory disputed with Great Britain (see Chapter Four).

Mobile. See United States.

Modena (*Stati Estensi*: Este State, so-called by reason of the ruling Este family), extending from the Po on the north to the Mediterranean on the south, was a duchy from 1852 to 1859, subservient to Austria, which established its postal system. In August, 1859, it declared its territory to be a part of Italy (*q.v.*) and its 1859 stamps were those of a provisional government, this decision being confirmed by the plebiscite of 1860, when Modena's postal paper ceased and stamps of Sardinia (*q.v.*) were used until Italy's first issue appeared (1862). See Italy.

Moheli is the fourth largest among the Comoro Islands. See Anjouan.

Moldavia was a European principality under Turkish suzerainty. Another similar principality, Walachia (Wallachia in the catalog), joined with

Moldavia (1859) in forming what is now Rumania. Beginning 1862 postal paper for the two principalities was issued jointly, the name Rumania (see Roumania) entering philately three years later.

Monaco is a tiny sovereign principality in south-eastern Europe and except for a Mediterranean coastline is bounded on all sides by France.

A glimpse of St. Dévote is on the 1922 40 centimes, with the Oceanographic Museum illustrated on the 50c and the Monacan Royal Palace on the 5 francs.

Monastir, or Bitolia or Bitolj, now partly in Yugoslavia, was a vilayet in European Turkey when (1911) Mohammed V, then Turkey's sultan, made a journey into Monastir, Pristina, Salonica and Üsküb. Each of these four names was overprinted on Turkish stamps to commemorate his arrival.

Mongolia is a vast Asiatic territory nominally a frontier province of China. Philatelically, it is divided into Mongolia and Tannou Touva (Northern Mongolia), each having its own stamps. These two territories correspond to the geographical Inner Mongolia and Outer Mongolia.

Philately's Mongolia (Inner Mongolia) comprises provinces adjacent to China proper and are governed by China.

Tannou Touva, or Outer Mongolia, autonomous since 1912, lies between Inner Mongolia and Soviet Russia and is under Soviet influence—this illustrated on a Tannou Touva 1927 map stamp.

Mongsteu. See China, French Offices.



Tannou Touva uses a stamp to advertise its geographical location

Montenegro (*Crnagora*) is a province in southern Yugoslavia. See Yugoslavia. All its stamps were those of an independent kingdom.

The 1896 series presents a view of the Monastery and Royal Mausoleum near Cettinje.

Montenegro (Austrian Occupation). See Austrian Occupation of Montenegro.

Monterey. This is Monterrey, a northern Mexican city, capital of the state of Nuevo León. Its one stamp (1867) was a provisional issued during the revolution which transformed Mexico from empire to republic.

Montgomery. See United States.

Montserrat, discovered by Columbus, who named it "Monserrado" after a Spanish mountain, is one of the five presidencies which form the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*) in the British West Indies. It lies 27 miles southwest of Antigua.

Moquegua is a Peruvian city, capital of a department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Morelia (once called Valladolid), west by north of Mexico City, is capital of the state of Michoacán and was named after José Maria Morelos, a revolutionary leader. Its only stamp (1867) was a provisional issued during the rebellion which changed Mexico from an empire into a republic.

Morocco (*El Maghrib el Aksa*: "the Farthest West" of the Mohammedan world) has never had its own stamps but entered philately by reason of postal paper used at post offices there by the British,

French, German and Spanish. The country lies west of Algeria in northern Africa.

Morocco Agencies. This is equivalent to Morocco, British Offices (*q.v.*).

Morocco, British Offices. Tangier, a district in northern Morocco, across the Strait of Gibraltar from Gibraltar, is internationalized, and Great Britain is one of the Powers which administer it. Hence British stamps, overprinted "Morocco Agencies" or "Tangier", have been in use in Tangier since late in the Nineteenth Century. These are under Great Britain in the catalog.

Morocco, French Offices. Part of Morocco (excepting Tangier and the northern zone) is a French protectorate. Stamps of French imprint have been issued for use both within the protectorate (*Maroc*) and in Tangier (*Tanger*). These stamps are under France in the catalog. See Morocco, British Offices.

The French *Maroc* definitives of 1917 present views in Rabat (1 centime), Fez (5c), Chella (20c), Marrakech (35c), Meknes (50c) and Volubilis (2 francs). The 1922 air stamps show a plane above Casablanca, while the 1928 semi-postal air stamps illustrate a caravan nearing Saffi (50c), the walls of Marrakech (75c), sheep grazing at Azou (80c), the gate at Fez (1fr), Tangier from the air (1.50fr), Casablanca from the air (2fr), and the old wall at Rabat (3fr).

Morocco, German Offices. Germany maintained post offices, with stamps in use (German postal paper overprinted *Marocco*) from 1899 until, on Nov. 11, 1911, France and Germany signed a treaty

under which Germany, in return for territorial concessions in the Congo, recognized France's political protectorate in Morocco; thereafter no German-printed stamps were identified with Morocco. The ones formerly in use are listed under Germany in the catalog.

Morocco, Spanish Offices. Spain administers northern Morocco (except internationalized Tangier) as a Spanish protectorate called *Marruecos*. It is, as its stamp phraseology shows, *Protectorado Espanol* (Spanish Protectorate) or *Zona de* (Zone of). Like France and Britain, Spain has interests also in Tangier; hence *Tanger* overprinted on some Spanish stamps. All these issues are listed under Spain in the catalog. See Tetuan.

The Spanish Moroccan 1928 series carries pictures of a mosque in Alcazarquivir (1 centimo), the Moorish gateway to Larache (20c), the well at Alhucemas (1 peseta), the village of Xauen (2.50p), and the city of Tetuan, the protectorate's capital (4p).

Morvi, or Morbi, a native state of India, lies within the Western India States Agency. It received its first stamps in the summer of 1931.

Mosul. See Mesopotamia (British Occupation).

Mount Athos, Russian Offices. Mount Athos is a peninsula promontory extending from the Macedonian coast into the Aegean Sea and now belongs to Greece by the fortunes of the Balkan Wars. Russian-overprinted stamps were used there (1909-10) when it was within European Turkey. See Russian Offices in Turkey.

Mount Lebanon. See United States.

Mozambique, or Portuguese East Africa, lies along the southeast African coast, south of Tanganyika. It includes Lourenço Marques, Nyassa, Kionga, Quelimane, Inhambane, Tete, Zambesia, and Mozambique Co., all of which see.

Mozambique Co. (*Companhia de Moçambique*) was an organization to which Portugal in 1891 granted a sovereign charter to develop agricultural and mineral resources within part of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*).

The 1925 25 centavos presents a view of Beira, a Mozambique seaport, and the 20 escudos a glimpse of the Zambesi River.

Mytilene (*Mytilini*), or Lesbos, is an Aegean Sea island off the northwest coast of Asia Minor. Formerly part of Turkey, it now belongs to Greece. Greek naval forces seized it during the Balkan Wars, and confiscated Turkish stamps were overprinted with a Greek inscription meaning "Greek Occupation—Mytilene".

CHAPTER XIV

NABHA TO ORCHA

Nabha is one of the native Punjab states of India and now uses India's stamps.

Nangaon, or **Nandgaon**, is one of the native states in the Central Provinces of India and now uses India's stamps.

Nanking, or **Nankin**, a treaty port on the Yangtze River, China, is capital of the Kiangsu Province. After China (*q.v.*) became a republic in 1912, earlier stamps of the empire were overprinted as republican provisionals, and these, called the Nanking issue, were in use pending the appearance of definitives.

Naples (*Napoli*, *Napoletana*) is a province in Campania, Italy. See Two Sicilies.

Naples-Sicily. See Two Sicilies.

Nashville. See United States.

Natal, once a part of Cape Colony (Cape of Good Hope), became a separate British colony in 1856, the first postal paper appearing the following year. Its philatelic record ended when it joined with Cape Colony, Orange River Colony and Transvaal in forming Union of South Africa (*q.v.*). See Zululand. See New Republic.

Nauru, or Pleasant Island, midway between the Marshall and Solomon Islands in the Pacific, before the World War was a German possession administered by German New Guinea (*q.v.*). Nauru sur-

rendered to Australian naval forces (1914) and its first stamps were British postal paper overprinted with the island's name. In 1919 Nauru was placed under British mandate and received its first definitives in 1924. See North West Pacific Islands.

Negri Sembilan. See Federated Malay States.

Nejd. That portion of Turkey which was Arabia, a peninsula in southwest Asia, was subsequently in large part called Hejaz. In June, 1916, Hussein, or Hussain, an Arabian, raised the standard of revolt against Turkey, after Great Britain had given him a guaranty of autonomy in the event that his rebellion should be successful; and in November, Hussein proclaimed himself King of Hejaz.

In 1924 there was war between Hejaz and Nejd (which had been a Turkish province in central Arabia), forcing Hussein to abdicate in favor of a son, Ali, who in turn abdicated in December, and Ibn Saud, ruler of the Nejd, then became master of Hejaz and was proclaimed king in January, 1926. This explains why Hejaz's stamps, appearing first in 1916, do not extend beyond 1925.

Ibn Saud's government issued stamps early in 1925. Then, in 1926 after Ibn Saud stepped upon the throne of what is today known as the kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd, the initial postal paper of the united monarchy appeared (listed in Nejd, in the catalog, as the "Hejaz-Nejd Issues").

It was not until May, 1931, that the United States formally recognized the dual kingdom. At that time Hejaz and Nejd and its dependencies included all of the Arabian peninsula except the Arab states

of the Persian Gulf; the British settlement and protectorate of Aden; and the kingdom or imamate of Yemen (*q.v.*).

Nepal, or Nepaul or Nipal, is an independent kingdom in northern India, south of Tibet.

Netherlands. See Holland.

Nevis. See St. Christopher.

New Britain. This is the name temporarily given to German New Guinea (*q.v.*) after Australian forces had captured it during the World War. New Britain is now the Territory of New Guinea (see New Guinea).

While under the name "New Britain" the stamps in use there were German New Guinea and Marshall Islands postal paper overprinted *G. R. I. (Georgius Rex Imperator: King George, Emperor)*.

New Brunswick, a British possession in eastern Canada and at one time part of Nova Scotia, became a province by itself in 1784. It became part of the federation of Canada (*q.v.*) in 1867, whereafter its own postal paper was discontinued.

New Caledonia (*Nouvelle Calédonie*) is a French island in the western Pacific and became a colony in 1860, its first distinctive stamps appearing a year earlier. The French possession of Wallis and Futuna Islands is administered by New Caledonia.

Stamps were issued in 1903 to commemorate a half-century of French occupation.

Newfoundland is a British island colony east of Canada. Its responsible government was established in 1855 and its first stamps appeared two years later. When the federation of Canada (*q.v.*)



Newfoundland makes known its position geographically

was formed (1867) Newfoundland refused to join and has steadfastly held to that position.

The 1897 series includes a view of Cape Bonavista (3 cents). The 1908 2c bears a map of the island. On the 1923 pictorials we find Twin Hills, at Tors Cove (1c); South West Arm, Trinity (2c); Humber River (4c); the coast at Trinity (5c); Humber's Upper Steadies (6c); Quidi Vidi, near St. John's (8c); Shell Bird Island (11c); Mount Moriah, Bay of Islands (12c); Placentia (20c), and Topsail Falls (24c). A map of Newfoundland and Labrador is on the 1928 1c, and other illustrations in this set include Heart's Content (8c); Cabot's Tower, St. John's (9c); the general post office in St. John's (12c); the Colonial Building in St. John's (20c), and Grand Falls, in Labrador (30c). The Narrows at St. John's are pictured on the 1931 50c air stamp.

New Guinea. Geographically, this, one of the world's largest islands, is part of the Malay archipelago, in Oceania, and includes (a) the Territory of New Guinea, administered by Australia under mandate; (b) Territory of Papua, otherwise British New Guinea; and (c) Dutch New Guinea, part of Dutch East Indies (see Dutch Indies).

Philatelically, New Guinea is the Territory of New Guinea, formerly German New Guinea (*q.v.*), or Kaiser Wilhelm Land, which was captured by Australian forces during the World War, temporarily called New Britain, and then given its present name.

See North West Pacific Islands.

New Guinea, German. See German New Guinea.

New Guinea, British. See British New Guinea.

New Haven. See United States.

New Hebrides. This is a chain of western Pacific islands separated from New Caledonia by a deep channel. Declared (1878) neutral territory by Great Britain and France (the islands included both British and French settlers), these two Powers signed a convention (Oct. 20, 1906) providing that the islands should form "a region of joint influence." Two years later, accordingly, both issued stamps. Britain's first comprised Fiji postal paper overprinted "New Hebrides Condominium" (joint dominion); while those of France were stamps of New Caledonia overprinted *Nouvelles-Hebrides* (New Hebrides).

New Orleans. See United States.

New Republic (*Nieuwe Republiek*) was born of inter-tribal controversy in Zululand during the period of the British conflicts with the Zulus. In May, 1884, Boer adventurers from the Transvaal proclaimed Dinizulu king of Zululand, and as their reward claimed a large tract of the country as their own and called it New Republic, which issued stamps in 1886-87. When (1887) Great Britain annexed Zululand, New Republic was excepted. New Republic's postal record ended when (1888) it became part of Transvaal. Subsequently (1903) the territory became part of Natal. See Zululand. See Natal.

New Smyrna. See United States.

New South Wales, east of Queensland in Australia, is one of the six Federal governments of the Commonwealth of Australia (see Australia). Captain



Continental
Australia

Cook gave the name because he thought that part of Australia's eastern coast resembled the coast line of South Wales.

New South Wale's first postal paper (1855) preceded by six years the establishment of responsible government as a British colony. The original area of New South Wales comprised all of Australia's mainland and some of the south Pacific islands.

The earliest stamps give views of Sydney. The 1888 5 shillings bears a map of Australia. The 1903 9 pence symbolizes the merger of the six governments into the new Commonwealth.

New York. See United States.

New Zealand, east of Tasmania and Victoria in the south Pacific, is one of the dominions of the British empire. Discovered by Tasman and explored by Cook, this island possession became a British colony when (1840) native Maori chiefs ceded its sovereignty, the first stamps appearing fifteen years later.

A map of New Zealand is on the 1923 1 penny. The 1898 pictorials give views of Mount Cook, or Aorangi (1½p); Lake Taupo and Mount Ruapehu (1p); Pembroke Peak (2p); Lake Wakatipu and Mount Earnshaw (2½p); Otira Gorge and Mount Ruapehu (5p); Milford Sound (2 shillings); and Rotomahana's white terraces (4p) and pink terraces (9p), which had been destroyed (1885) by a volcanic eruption.

Nicaragua, south of Honduras in Central America, has had stamps of a republic only.

See Càbo Gracias à Dios.



New Zealand's
two islands

A map of the country is on the 1896-97 stamps. The 1900 series presents Lake Managua and Montombo, and the 1929 air adhesives offer a close-up view of this famed volcanic peak. Managua's Government Building, wrecked by earthquake in 1931, is pictured on the 1914 $\frac{1}{2}$ centavo, and the Cathedral in Leon on the 2c.

Nicaria. This is Icaria (*q.v.*).

Niger Coast Protectorate was a section of western Africa which the British Royal Niger Company developed. Originally it was called Oil Rivers Protectorate and its first stamps were British postal paper overprinted (1892) "British Protectorate Oil Rivers". In 1893 the name was changed to Niger Coast Protectorate, this being inscribed on stamps beginning 1894. When the company transferred its development (see Northern Nigeria) to the crown in 1900 the southern section became Southern Nigeria. Thereupon Niger Coast Protectorate disappeared and is today part of Nigeria (*q.v.*).

Niger and Senegambia. See Senegambia and Niger.

Niger and Upper Senegal. See Upper Senegal and Niger.

Nigeria is a British crown colony in western Africa. Its first stamps appeared in 1914; on Jan. 1 of that year Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria were joined under the new name.

Nigeria includes also philately's Lagos (see Gold Coast), Niger Coast Protectorate, and Oil Rivers Protectorate.



Nicaragua, with its great Lake Managua

Niger Territory came into existence in 1921 a year after Upper Senegal and Niger (*q.v.*) was given the name French Soudan (*q.v.*) in 1920. Earlier stamps of Upper Senegal and Niger were overprinted *Territoire du Niger*, and in 1926 Niger was given distinctive postal paper. Thus Niger Territory, part of which was once called Upper Senegal and Niger, is today administered by French Soudan.

Nikolaevsk. On the maps this is Novonikolaevsk, a province and city in south central Siberia, Soviet Russia. See Siberia.

Nisiros. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Niue (*Niué-Fekai*), or Savage Island, so named because its discoverer, Cook, found its natives hostile, is a South Pacific island which is a dependency of New Zealand. It was made a British protectorate (April, 1900) but was turned over to New Zealand six months later, and the island's name was overprinted on New Zealand postal paper in 1902. Niue was given its first definitives in 1920 simultaneously with Aitutaki, Penryhn Island and Raratonga.

North Borneo is the philatelic designation for British North Borneo, comprising the northern part of the island of Borneo in the Malay archipelago, Oceania. The island includes also Sarawak and Brunei (both of which see), the rest of the island belonging to Netherlands and being included philatelically within Dutch East Indies (see Dutch Indies).

North Borneo's earlier stamps (1883-92) were those of the British North Borneo Company, formed

(1882) to exploit the resources, etc. The territory became a British protectorate in 1888, and "State of North Borneo" postal paper appeared in 1893.

At one time Labuan (*q.v.*) was under the administration of the British North Borneo Company. See Federated Malay States.

The founding of North Borneo (1881) was commemorated by a 1931 postal series (see Chapter III).

Northern Mongolia, or North Mongolia. See Mongolia.

Northern Nigeria, in western Africa, came into philatelic existence when the territory which the British Royal Niger Company had been administering was transferred to the British crown on Jan. 1, 1900. The territory was then divided into two protectorates, Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria, each receiving its own stamps. On Jan. 1, 1914, the two were merged into the colony and protectorate of Nigeria, the postal paper of which then superseded that of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria. See Nigeria.

Northern Rhodesia. This British colony in southern Africa entered stampdom in 1925 a year after the British divided Rhodesia (*q.v.*) into Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

North German Postal District. This is the philatelic title of the North German Confederation, established in 1867. The founding of the German empire (1871) brought its stamp record to a close. See German Empire.

North Ingermanland. This is Ingria, or North Ingria or Ingermanland, in northern Russia between

the River Neva and the frontier of Finland. Under the former empire it was part of the Government of St. Petersburg; today it is a Russian province.

In March, 1920, the people rose against the Bolsheviki and, relying on the assistance of Finland, formed a provisional government. One of the first official acts was the issuing of stamps inscribed *Pohjois Inkeri* (Postage of Ingria). The earliest of these denote the influence of Finland, as the frame resembles that of Finnish postal paper then current.

North Ingermanland did not survive politically, as the revolt was speedily quelled by Russia.

North West Pacific Islands. This was never an established political government. After German New Guinea (now Great Britain's New Guinea) and Nauru (also under mandate to Great Britain) were captured by Australian naval forces, early in the World War, Australian stamps overprinted "N. W. Pacific Islands" were put in use there concurrently with the provisionals mentioned under New Britain and Nauru. Such overprinted postal paper continued in use until New Britain and Nauru received definitives.

Norway, occupying the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula, is a northern European kingdom. All its stamps have been those of a monarchy. See Spitzbergen.

Norway's picturesque North Cape is illustrated on the 1930 pictorials.

Nossi Bé (*Nòsy-bé*: Great island) is a volcanic island off the northwest coast of Madagascar. The

French took possession in 1841 and the island's first postal paper appeared in 1889 but terminated when (1896) Nossi-Bé was placed under Madagascar's administration. See Madagascar (French).

Nova Scotia, a British possession in eastern Canada, set up its first representative government in 1848 and issued stamps three years later. It became part of the federation of Canada (*q.v.*) in 1867 and has not since had its own postal paper.

Novotcherkask in the catalog is Novocherkask, a city in the Don region, Caucasus of the North and Don, in Soviet Russia. Its stamps, mentioned under White Russia in the catalog, were bogus; the Scott book mentions them for collectors' information only.

Nowanuggur, or Nowanagar, is a native state in the district of Kathiawar, Bombay, India, and now uses India's stamps.

Nyasaland Protectorate, a British possession, is part of what was formerly British Central Africa (*q.v.*).

Nyassa is the philatelic designation for the Nyasa Company (*Companhia do Nyassa*), an organization to which Portugal gave (1893) a sovereign charter to develop the mineral and agricultural resources within Portuguese East Africa territory along part of the east coast of Lake Nyasa. See Mozambique.

Oaxaca. See Mexico.

Obock, a seaport in northeastern Africa, was once the seat of government of Somali Coast (*q.v.*). Its philatelic record ended, and Somali Coast's began, when Obock was merged with Somali

Coast. The latter's seat of government was in 1896 transferred to Djibouti.

Oceanica, French. See French Oceanica.

Oil Rivers Protectorate. See Niger Coast Protectorate.

Oldenburg is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps, all prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of a grand duchy. See German Empire.

Oltre Giuba (Trans-Juba, or Across the Juba River) is the name given by Italy to Kenya Colony's former province of Juba when (1925) Great Britain transferred the province to Italy in accordance with Britains' earlier assurance that Italy's African domains would be expanded if Italy consented to enter the World War against Germany.

Italy placed its new territory under its Colonial office in Rome and promptly overprinted the new name on Italian stamps. These provisionals were followed (1926) by definitives bearing a map (see Chapter I), showing Oltre Giuba's position between *Colonia del Chenia* (Kenya Colony) and *Somalia Italiana* (Italian Somaliland).

Since July 1, 1926, Oltre Giuba has been part of, and has used the stamps of, Italian Somaliland.

Orange River Colony in 1910 joined with Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony), Natal and the Transvaal in forming the British dominion called Union of South Africa (*q.v.*), and its stamp record then terminated.

Its first stamps (1868) were those of an independent republic called Orange Free State. On May 28,

1900, it was annexed by Great Britain under the title Orange River Colony, definitive stamps so inscribed appearing in 1903. Its present name as part of the Union is Orange Free State Province.

Orange River Colony (British Occupation). Orange River Free State sided with Transvaal in the war between the British and the Boers, and in February, 1900, British forces occupied Bloemfontein, the capital city, and postal paper of both Cape of Good Hope and Orange Free State was overprinted by the British for use there.

Orcha is a native state within the Bundelkhand Agency, Central India.

CHAPTER XV

PACKHOI TO RUSTENBURG

Packhoi. See China, French Offices.

Pahang. See Federated Malay States.

Paita is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Palestine, with ancient Jerusalem as its capital, was within Asiatic Turkey before the World War. Anglo-Egyptian forces conquered it in 1917-18, its first stamps, inscribed "E. E. F." (Egyptian Expeditionary Force) appearing (1918) under British occupation. Palestine came under British mandate and the initial postal paper was overprinted "Palestine" to denote the new status, which continues.

Pictorial definitives (1927) present the Palestine citadel (5 milliemes) and the Sea of Gallilee (50m).

Panama. The first stamps (1878) of this Central American republic, occupying the Isthmus of Panama, show by their inscriptions that Panama was then a state within Colombia. Panama declared its independence on Nov. 3. 1903, whereafter the listed "Issues of the Republic" began. The first definitives did not appear until 1906, and meanwhile stocks of the earlier Colombia-printed postal paper were overprinted for use provisionally in Panama City, Colon, and Bocas del Toro.



A topographical map
of Panama

Numerous Panama stamps show a map of the country. Designs in the 1915 series offer Chorrera Falls ($1\frac{1}{2}$ centesimo); a relief map of the Panama Canal (1c); the ruins of the Cathedral in old Panama (2c); the Canal's Gatun locks (5c), and the Culebra cut (10c), while the 1918 set gives various views of the Canal. On the 1921 stamps are illustrated the old gateway in Panama (2c) and the Government Houses of 1821 and 1921 (10c). Congress Hall is depicted on the 1926 24c and the Government's National Palace on the 1915 4c postage due.

Papua is the Territory of Papua, formerly British New Guinea (*q.v.*).

Paraguay lies surrounded by Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina in South America. All its stamps have been those of a republic.

A map of the country is on the 1924 series. The 1906 set presents the Government Building and that of 1920 the Parliament House in Asuncion. This city's Tower is illustrated on the 1927 5 pesos.

Parma is a northern province of Italy. Its first stamps (1852-56) were those of *Stati Parm* (Parma State), ruled by Duke Charles III; and the second (1857-59) were those of *Duc. di Parma* (Duchy of Parma), under a regent. The people of Parma revolted and formed a provisional government—*Stati Parmensi* inscribed on its postal paper (1859)—and in 1860 the state annexed itself to Sardinia (*q.v.*) and thereafter used Sardinia's stamps until the first ones of Italy (*q.v.*) appeared (1862).

Pasco is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.



Paraguay defines postally its inland geographical position

Patiala, or Puttialla, is one of the native Punjab states of India.

Patmos. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Patzcuaro is a Mexican town on a lake of that name in the state of Michoacán. Its stamps were provisionals issued (1868) during the revolution which brought about the Mexican republic in place of an empire.

Peking (Italian). See China, Italian Offices.

Penryhn Island, or Tongareva. See Cook Islands.

Perak. See Federated Malay States.

Persia (Îrân) is a western Asiatic kingdom lying west of Afghanistan. All its stamps have been those of a monarchy.

In 1925 the reigning Shah, Sultan Ahmad, was overthrown and Riza Khan Pahlavi established a provisional government—Persian stamps receiving an overprint to denote this development. Pahlavi was crowned in 1926, and *Regne de Pahlavi* (Reign, or Kingdom, of Pahlavi) was overprinted, this series being followed by postal paper bearing his portrait.

The 1915 toman values illustrate the gateway of the Palace of Persepolis.

Persia (British Occupation). See Bushire.

Peru (probably from *Biru*, a Colombian river) is a stretch of Pacific coast in South America. All its stamps have been those of a republic.

The 1897 series offers the suspension bridge at Paucartambo (1 centavo) and the general post office in Lima (2c). The Municipal Institute of Hygiene is illustrated on the 1905 12c, and Lima's

Medical School on the 1907 20c and the Hippodrome in Lima on the 1907 1 sol.

Peru (Chilean Occupation). See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Petersburg. See United States.

Philadelphia. See United States.

Philippines (*las Islas Filipinas*) is the philatelic designation for the Philippine Islands, an archipelago which, lying about 500 miles off the southeast coast of Asia, belongs to the United States.

Postal paper from 1854 to 1898 was that of a Spanish possession. American stamps overprinted were in use during the Spanish-American War and for a few years thereafter, and the first definitives appeared in 1906.

The Palace of the Legislature, in Manila, illustrates the 1926 series. In the 1931 set we find the Mayon volcano pictured (2 cents); new Bureau of Posts Building, Manila (4c); Pagsanjan Falls (18c); the Ifugao rice terraces (24c), and the Benguet zigzag highway (32c).

Pietersburg. See Transvaal.

Pisco is a Peruvian city. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Piscopi. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Pittsylvania C. H. See United States.

Piura is a Peruvian city, capital of a department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Pleasant Shade. See United States.

Poland is a central European republic, having declared (November, 1918) its independence of

Russia. Its single issue of stamps prior to the World War appeared (1863) when the territory was known as Russian Poland. During the months preceding its birth as a republic, provisional postal paper was used in Cracow, Lublin and Warsaw (all of which see), the first definitives not being issued until 1919.

The 1925 series presents the Town Hall in Posen (5 groszy) and the Warwel Castle in Cracow (15gr), while Vilna's Holy Gate is pictured on the 1925 1gr.

Poland (German Occupation). See German Occupation of Poland.

Polish Occupation of Germany. See Germany (Polish Occupation).

Polish Occupation of Ukrainia. See Ukrainia.

Polish Occupation of Upper Silesia. See Upper Silesia.

Polish Offices in Danzig. See Danzig, Polish Offices.

Polish Offices in the Turkish Empire. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Ponta Delgada is a district comprising São Miguel (St. Michael's) and Santa Maria (St. Mary) islands in the Azores, the stamps of which are now in use there. It was once permitted its own postal paper.

Poonch. This is Punch, a district within Jammu, and it now uses India's stamps. See Jammu and Kashmir.

Port Lagos is another name for Karagatch Bay, an inlet of the northern Aegean Sea. Formerly within European Turkey, it now belongs to Greece. It lies east of Kavalla (see Cavalle, French).

During the capitulations (see British Offices in the Turkish Empire) France maintained a postal system at Port Lagos. See Levant, French.

Porto Rico (*Puerto Rico*: Rich Harbor), an island east of Haiti in the West Indies, is a United States possession. Formerly belonging to Spain, the stamps of Cuba (*q.v.*) were in use in Porto Rico from 1855 to 1873. In the latter year it was given its own postal paper. United States forces occupied the island, with overprinted stamps resulting, during the Spanish-American War. United States stamps are now in use there.

Port Said, French Offices. Port Said is a city at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal, in lower Egypt. See Egypt, French Offices.

Portugal (*República Portuguesa*), in western Europe, has been a republic since 1910, when a revolution overthrew the monarchy. This is attested by *República*, either overprinted or inscribed, on Portuguese stamps subsequently.

Portuguese Africa. This is not a country in itself. Stamps listed under this name in the catalog, and which were issued in 1898 and in 1919, were for use generally throughout Portugal's African possessions.

Portuguese Congo is one of the coast divisions of Angola (*q.v.*), in Africa.

Portuguese Guinea. See Guinea.

Portuguese India, Portuguese possessions in India, comprises Gôa, Damão and Diu, all along the Malabar coast.

Priamur. See Siberia.

Prince Edward Island, a British possession in eastern Canada, became part of the federation of Canada (*q.v.*) in 1873; thus its 1872 stamps were the last bearing its name.

Pristina, or Prichtina or Prishtina, a commune in southern Serbia, Yugoslavia, was formerly a Turkish town. See Monastir.

Providence. See United States.

Prussia (*Freistaat Preussen*: Free State Prussia) is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of an independent kingdom. See German Empire.

Puerto Principe, or Camagüey, is an east-central Cuban city which entered philately by reason of Cuban stamps, then (1898) in terms of Spanish currency, being overprinted in American "cents" during occupation by the United States in the war with Spain. These preceded the overprinted United States postal paper. See Cuba.

Puno is a Peruvian city, capital of a department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Queensland, in northeastern Australia, is one of the six Federal governments of the Commonwealth of Australia (see Australia) and now uses Australia's postal paper. Its first stamps appeared a year after it was separated (1859) from New South Wales and proclaimed a British colony.

Quelimane is the philatelic designation for Quilimane, or Kilmain, a town in Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*).

Raleigh. See United States.

Rajpeepla, or **Rajpipla**, is a native state in the Rewa Kantha Agency, Bombay, India. It now uses India's stamps.

Raratonga. See Cook Islands.

Reunion (*Ile de la Réunion*), formerly variously known as Mascarenhas, Bourbon and Île Bonaparte, is an island and French colony in the Indian Ocean, southeast of Madagascar. Its present name was made official in 1848 and its first stamps appeared four years later. Reunion's map stamp (1907) shows its position in the Indian Ocean. In the same series the 20 centimes gives a view of Saint-Denis, the capital, while the 1 franc illustrates St. Pierre and Mt. Dolomieu.

Rheatown. See United States.

Rhodesia (named after Cecil Rhodes) is, as its stamp inscription shows, otherwise the British South Africa Company. At one time it was included, with the present Nyasaland Protectorate (*q.v.*), within British Central Africa (*q.v.*), but about 1893 began to be governed separately by the British South Africa Company.

Situated west of Nyasaland Protectorate and Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), Rhodesia was (1923) divided into two colonies—Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. Great Britain took over (1924) the administration of Northern Rhodesia from the British South Africa Company, this marking the end, in British Africa, of rule by chartered companies. In the same year Southern Rhodesia received its first stamps, and Northern Rhodesia's its first in 1925.



Reunion—in the
Indian Ocean

Beautiful Victoria Falls features the design of Rhodesia's 1905 series, this view being shown also on the 2 and 3 pence stamps of Southern Rhodesia's 1931 set. See Chapter I for illustration.

Richmond. See United States.

Riga, capital of the district of Vidzeme (Livonia), Latvia, is capital also of Latvia and was the capital of Livonia when the latter was a Russian province. Riga was freed from Russo-German control in 1919—hence the “Riga Liberation Issue” listed under Latvia in the catalog.

Ringgold. See United States.

Rio de Oro (from the Portuguese *Rio d'Ouro*: Gold River) is a Spanish possession on the northwest coast of Africa. It is part of the Spanish zone in the Sahara, which includes also Cape Juby (*q.v.*) and Aguera (*q.v.*). Philatelically, it is now part of Spanish Western Sahara (*q.v.*).

Rio Hacha is a town in the department of Magdalena (*q.v.*), Colombia.

Rizeh, or **Rize**, is a Black Sea town in the Trebizond district of Anatolia, Turkey. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Rodi is Rhodes. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Romagna (*Romagne*), geographically synonymous with the present Italian provinces of Bologna, Ferrara, Forli and Ravenna, was once part of the Roman States (*q.v.*) and its only stamps appeared (1859) when it formed a provisional government as part of the general movement toward the unification of Italy. It annexed itself to Sardinia (*q.v.*) in 1860

and thereafter used Sardinia's postal paper until Italy's first stamps appeared (1862). See Italy.

Roman States. This is philately's title for the States of the Church, or the Papal States (*Stati Pontifici* or *Stati della Chiesa*), comprising those portions of Italy formerly under the dominion of the Catholic pope. The territory lay east of Tuscany and Modena and northwest of Naples. Romagna (*q.v.*) was among the Roman States.

The papal postal paper (begun 1852) was interrupted when (1870) the Italian people within the Roman States voted against continuance of the temporal or political sovereignty of the pope over them and elected King Victor Emmanuel II of Italy as their ruler.

Thereafter Italy's stamps were used until, after the signing of the Lateran Treaty (1929) between Italy and the Holy See, a papal state was again created—Vatican City, the postal paper of which is inscribed *Poste Vaticane* (Vatican post, or postage). See Italy.

Rostov. This is Rostov-on-Don, today capital of the Don Region, Caucasus of the North and Don, in Soviet Russia. See South Russia.

Rouad, an eastern Mediterranean island south of the city of Latakia, was formerly within Syria when Syria was part of Turkey, and is today part of the country of Latakia. French Levant stamps were overprinted *Ile Rouad* ("I. Rouad" on such maps as show it) when France maintained a post office there (1916).

The Scott catalog dignifies Rouad in the "R" section, but the British authority, Gibbons, classes it along with Cavalle, Dedeagh, Port Lagos and Vathy. See Levant, French.

Roumania. This is Rumania (*Romania*), a south-eastern European kingdom formed by the merger of Moldavia (*q.v.*) and Walachia. It includes Transylvania (*q.v.*).

A glimpse of the Danube is on the 1906 25 bani stamp. Bessarabia's Parliament House is pictured on the 1928 1 leu value, the Fortress of Hotin on the 3L and the Fortress of Alba on the 10L. In the 1928 series are shown Constanta's harbor (2L) and the Cernavoda Bridge across the Danube (20L).

Roumania (Austrian Occupation). See Austrian Occupation of Roumania.

Roumania (Bulgarian Occupation). See German Occupation of Roumania.

Roumania (German Occupation). See German Occupation of Roumania.

Roumanian Occupation of Hungary. See Debreczin. See Temesvar. See Transylvania.

Roumanian Occupation of Western Ukraina. See Ukraina.

Roumanian Offices in the Turkish Empire. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Roumelia, Eastern. See Eastern Roumelia.

Ruanda. See Belgian East Africa.

Russia, once a mighty empire in Europe and Asia, is now the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (U. S. S. R.), comprising six independent republics—(1) the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, or



Rumania mapped
in 1930

Russia Proper; (2) the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic; (3) the White Russian Soviet Socialist Republic; (4) the Transcaucasian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan); (5) the Turkeman Soviet Socialist Republic; and (6) the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. Today the same stamps are used throughout.

Geographically, the present Russia includes the following which are identified with philately:

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Baku, Blagoveshchensk, Chita, Crimea, Don Government, Ekaterinodar, Far Eastern Republic, Georgia, Karelia, Kuban Government, Nikolaevsk, Novotcherkask, North Ingermanland, Priamur, Rostov, Russian Turk-
 estan, Siberia, South Russia, Tannou Touva, Transcaucasian Federated Republics, Ukraina, Vladivostok, and White Russia, all of which see. See Denikin. See Semenoff. See Wrangel Army.

Parts of the former empire which are now independent are Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland.

From the first issue (1857) until early in 1917 all Russia's stamps were those of the empire. In 1917 the government set up by Kerensky issued postal paper which is listed under "First Republic" in the catalog. The Soviet Republic's first stamps appeared in 1921.

Russia's 1913 stamp designs include the Winter Palace of Emperor Nicholas (2 rubles) and the famous Kremlin, in Leningrad, once St. Petersburg (1r). The Academy of Sciences, in Leningrad, is



Soviet Russia. C. C. C. P. are the initials of words meaning Federation of Socialist Soviet Republics.

pictured on two 1925 adhesives. The 1927 14 kopecs bears a map of Soviet Russia.

Russia (Finnish Occupation). See Finnish Occupation of Russia.

Russian Occupation of Crete. See Crete.

Russian Occupation of Latvia. See Latvia (Russian Occupation).

Russian Offices in China. See China, British Offices.

Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire. Prior to termination of the capitulations (see British Offices in the Turkish Empire) Russia maintained post offices at various times in Constantinople, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Kerassunde, Mount Athos, Salonica, Trebizonde, Smyrna, Beyruth, Metelin, Rizeh, and Dardannelles, employing Russian stamps overprinted.

Russian Turkestan, or West Turkestan in Central Asia, has never issued stamps but entered philately when (1921) Russian postal paper was privately overprinted ostensibly for use when the district became an autonomous Socialist Soviet republic within Soviet Russia. These stamps were never in postal use.

Rustenburg. See Transvaal.

CHAPTER XVI

SAAR TO SZEGEDIN

Saar. This is the Saar, or Saare, Territory, which, an industrial and mining district on the Franco-German border, is without sovereign rights but is being administered by the League of Nations until 1935. In that year, it was decided by the Treaty of Versailles, the people would vote whether to continue under the League, to join France, or to return to Germany, of which Saar was a part before the World War.

Saar's first postal paper, from 1920 through part of 1921, was in terms of German money. Then French currency was placed in circulation (this later being legalized by the League) and Saar's stamps have since been issued in centimes and francs.

A view of Saar Valley is on the 1927 15c and Saarebruck is illustrated on the 1928 air stamp.

St. Christopher (or St. Kitts) and Nevis, both discovered by Christopher Columbus, and Anguilla (or Snake) are three British West Indies islands which together form one of the five presidencies which comprise the colony of Leeward Islands (*q.v.*).

St. Christopher's postal paper, begun in 1870, was discontinued in 1890, whereafter Leeward Islands stamps were used until (1903) paper inscribed "St. Kitts-Nevis" appeared.

Old Road Bay and Mt. Misery are pictured on the 1923 series of St. Kitts-Nevis.

St. Helena is a South Atlantic British colony 1,200 miles west of Mossamedes, the nearest African port. It was to St. Helena that Napoleon Bonaparte was banished in 1815, and there he died six years later.

Jamestown is the capital, and the colony's pictorial stamps carry views of the Government House, the wharf and the harbor.

St. Kitts-Nevis. See St. Christopher.

St. Louis. See United States.

St. Lucia, a British colony and the largest of the Windward Islands in the British West Indies, lies south of Martinique. It was named after the saint on whose day it was discovered by Columbus.

The island's peaks, the Pitons, are pictured on the 1902 2 pence.

St. Marie de Madagascar. This is the philatelic designation for what is shown on maps as being "I. Ste. Marie"—Ste. Marie, an island on the eastern coast of Madagascar. See Madagascar (French).

St. Pierre and Miquelon, sole remnants of French colonial conquest in northeastern America, are two islands, under one administration and with uniform postal paper, ten miles off the south coast of Newfoundland.

St. Thomas and Prince Islands (*S. Thomé e Príncipe*) is philately's name for the Portuguese province of St. Thomas (*São Thomé*), which includes the island of Príncipe, or Prince's, Island. This colony lies in the Gulf of Guinea, just north of the

equator, on Africa's west coast. Principe Island is 90 miles northeast of St. Thomas.

St. Vincent, west of the Barbados and south of St. Lucia, is a British colony and one of the Windward Islands in the West Indies. January 22 is St. Vincent's Day, and on that date in 1498 Columbus discovered the island; hence the name.

Salem, N. C. See United States.

Salem, Va. See United States.

Salisbury. See United States.

Salonica (Italian). Salonica, or Salonika, Saloniki or Selanik, is a seaport in northeastern Greece. Italy maintained a postal system there before Turkey surrendered it (1912) to Greece during the first Balkan War. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Salonica, Russian Offices. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Salonica (Turkish). See Salonica (Italian). See Monastir.

Salvador, or San Salvador (*República del Salvador*), lying east of Guatemala, is Central America's smallest republic.

The Atehuasillas waterfall in Ahuachapan province is depicted on the 1896 24 centavos. The Presidential Palace illustrates the 1907 series and the National Palace the 1912 29c. In the 1924 set are offered the bridge over the River Lempa (6c) and a map of Central America with Salvador's position defined (10c).

Samoa is a Pacific archipelago nearly midway between New Hebrides and Tahiti. The eastern



A Salvador stamp illustrates the location of Central America

part, belonging to the United States, has never had its own postal paper.

As an independent kingdom Samoa's first stamps appeared in 1877. Civil war prevailed in 1877-88, and Great Britain, Germany and the United States, each with commercial interests, signed a treaty (1889) assuring the island autonomy and independence.

Further internal strife prompted the sending of an international commission to Samoa, and under a new treaty (1900) Great Britain withdrew claims to any portion of the islands, while the United States withdrew from part of them, leaving the field to Germany—and the "Issued Under German Dominion" stamps (1900) displaced the postal paper of the vanished native kingdom.

During the World War the German holdings were occupied (1914) by a New Zealand expeditionary force, and in 1919 Germany's conquerors conferred on New Zealand a mandate—these two developments accounting for the "Issued Under British Dominion" stamps.

In 1921 New Zealand accorded Samoa definitives.

Samoa (British Dominion). See Samoa.

Samoa (German Dominion). See Samoa.

Samos is an Aegean Sea island separated only by a strait from the mainland of Asia Minor. It belongs to Greece, which seized it from Turkey during the Balkan Wars. It has had both stamps of its own and Greek-overprinted postal paper, all under Greek administration. Its 1912 issue presents the island



Greece's island
called Samos

in map form. Under Turkish rule Samos was called Susam-Adasi. See Vathy.

San Domingo. See Dominican Republic.

Sandwich Islands. See Hawaii.

San Marino lies within northern Italy but is an independent republic—the smallest in the world. Italian money is used but San Marino has had its own stamps since 1877.

Monte Titano's three fortified peaks which feature the skyline are familiar to many of the republic's adhesives, the 1923 50c showing also the island of Arbe. The Council House, built on a summit, is pictured on the 1894 25 and 50 centesimi.

Santander is a department, formerly a state, in Colombian Republic.

Sarawak, a Malay sultanate under British protection, is in northwestern Borneo, in the Malay archipelago, Oceania. It received its first stamps (1869) a year after Sir Charles Johnson Brooke became its rajah, or ruler. All its postal paper has shown portraits of successive British residents serving as rajahs. See North Borneo. See Federated Malay States.

Sardinia (*Sardegna*) is an Italian island in the Mediterranean. All its stamps were those of the Kingdom of Sardinia, ruled by Victor Emmanuel II, later the first king of Italy (*q.v.*). In the movement which brought about the unification of modern Italy, Sardinia for a brief time included Modena, Parma, Romagna and Tuscany, the stamps of which were superseded by those of Sardinia; and Two Sicilies (Naples and Sicily). See the foregoing titles. See Italy.

Saseno, or Sasseno, an island at the entrance of the harbor of Valona, Albania, belongs to Italy. Early in the World War, while Albania was still part of Turkey, Italian forces seized Valona and Saseno. By the Treaty of Tirana (1920) Italy recognized the new Albanian government and evacuated the country with the exception of Saseno, which was given to Italy.

Italy's postal agencies in Durazzo, Valona and Scutari (see Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire) were closed on Dec. 31, 1922, and in the following year Italy overprinted "SASENO" on Italian stamps for use on the island.

Saxony (*Freistaat Sachsen*: Saxon Free State) is a territory of the German republic. Its stamps, all prior to 1868, when it joined the North German Confederation, were those of an independent kingdom. See German Empire.

Scarpanto. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Schleswig. This name appears twice in philately.

The first Schleswig is part of Schleswig-Holstein (*q.v.*); this Schleswig had its own stamps in 1864-65 before Prussia (*q.v.*) joined the North German Confederation (see German Empire).

The second Schleswig, or Slesvig, is divided into South Schleswig and North Schleswig. South Schleswig forms part of the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein. North Schleswig was once part of the same German province but now belongs to Denmark.

Under the terms of the peace following the World War, Slesvig was divided into two zones, south and

north, and the people voted whether to be under the German or the Danish flag. In the south the balloting favored Germany, and so this southern section remained part of Schleswig-Holstein. In the north the people preferred Denmark, and so northern Schleswig, once part of Schleswig-Holstein, went to Denmark.

Hence the plebiscite stamps of 1920 listed under Schleswig—Danish-made definitives, with some of them overprinted "1. Zone" (*i.e.*, the northern zone given to Denmark), and others overprinted "C. I. S." (initials of International Commission Schleswig). *Plebiscit* (plebiscite) is inscribed on the definitives.

Schleswig-Holstein is a province of Prussia (*q.v.*). Its stamps were all prior to 1868, when Prussia joined the North German Confederation. See German Empire.

Scinde is another name for Sind, once a province of India and now a division of the Bombay presidency. Its stamps, listed under India in the catalog, were those of a local postal system established some years after British forces had defeated the native Baluchis.

Scutari, **Italian Offices.** Scutari is now Shkodra, a city of independent Albania. It was the capital of Albania when the latter was part of Turkey. Italy maintained a postal system there. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Selangor. See Federated Malay States.

Selma. See United States.

Semenoff, or Semenov. See Far Eastern Republic.

Senegal is a French colony and protectorate in western Africa. Its earlier stamps were inscribed *Senegal et Dependances* (and Dependencies), as it included a number of independent native states. At one time it embraced also Upper Senegal, now French Soudan (*q.v.*), and also Mauritania (*q.v.*). Following readjustment of colonial boundary lines in French West Africa, Senegal's stamps (from 1906 on) were inscribed *Afrique Occidentale Française* as well as "Senegal".

Senegambia and Niger. For two years (1902-1904) during the period of the partitioning of the old French Soudan (*q.v.*) among neighboring French colonies, Senegal and Niger was temporarily one colony, having distinctive stamps inscribed *Senégambie et Niger*. It then disappeared postally, being given (Oct. 18, 1904) the name Upper Senegal and Niger, this name being attached at the same time to what remained of French Soudan. See Upper Senegal and Niger.

Serbia (*Srbiya*), or Servia, was before the World War a southeastern European kingdom in the northern part of the Balkan peninsula and is now a division of eastern Yugoslavia (see Yugoslavia).

Serbia (Austrian Occupation). See Austrian Occupation of Serbia.

Serbian Occupation of Hungary. See Baranya.

Seychelles, an Indian Ocean archipelago of about 100 islands, has been a British colony since 1903. Its first stamps (1890) were issued when Seychelles was a dependency of Mauritius but after local legislative powers had been granted the people.

Shanghai is a commercial city and treaty port in the Chinese province of Kiang-su. A British settlement was founded there in 1843, the founding being commemorated a half-century later when Shanghai stamps were overprinted with the dates 1843 and 1893.

By agreement with the Chinese authorities this settlement was followed by one set up by France (1849) and one by the United States (1862)—areas set apart for the residence of foreign merchants. A local postal system independent of that of China was established for these settlements, the first postal paper appearing in 1865. This system was discontinued in 1896.

Siam (*Muang Thai*: Kingdom of the Free), or Sayam, is an absolute monarchy on the Indo-Chinese peninsula in Asia.

Siberia (*Sibir*) between the Ural Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, in northern Asia, is a political division of Soviet Russia and includes the Far Eastern and Oyrat regions and the Buryat-Mongol republic but does not include the autonomous republics of Kirghis (Qirghiz), Turkestan and Yakutsk. Today Siberia uses Soviet postal paper.

Siberia entered philately in 1919 some months after an anti-Soviet provisional Socialist government had been set up at Novonikolaevsk and Admiral Kolchak, supreme ruler, had retreated to Omsk; at Omsk the first stamps of this provisional regime were issued, these being used also in Vladivostok, Harbin and elsewhere in eastern Siberia.

By 1920 the Soviet forces had occupied Novonikolaevsk, Omsk and other sections. Hence the "Nikolaevsk" stamps (1921) listed in the catalog as one of the anti-Soviet Priamur Government issues; these were for the most part postally used in territory remote from Novonikolaevsk. Similarly the Priamur commemorative and regular stamps listed in the catalog were utilised largely outside the sphere of Soviet occupation.

The anti-Soviets included a Czechoslovak force which, released from Austrian prison camps in Russia, seized the Trans-Siberian railway from Omsk to Vladivostok, and during the offensive appeared the "Czechoslovak Army Post" stamps listed under "Siberia."

Sicily (*Sicilia*), in ancient times called Trinacaria and Sicania, is the Mediterranean's largest island and is separated from Italy's mainland by the Strait of Messina. See Two Sicilies.

Sierra Leone (*sierra leona*: lion-like ridge), between French Guinea and Liberia on Africa's west coast, is a British colony and protectorate. Its earliest stamps, beginning 1859, were for use also in Gold Coast and Lagos. In 1874 Gold Coast and Lagos were detached from Sierra Leone (see Gold Coast). Sierra Leone's postal paper was used also in Gambia (*q.v.*) until the latter received its own stamps (1869).

Silesia, Eastern. See Upper Silesia.

Silesia, Upper. See Upper Silesia.

Silesia, Upper (Poland). See Upper Silesia.

Simi. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Sinaola. See Mexico.

Sin Kiang, Chinese Offices. Sin Kiang is the Chinese name for East Turkestan, or Chinese Turkestan, a region in central Asia. China, notwithstanding internal political and military difficulties, has consistently extended its postal system, and Sin Kiang's stamps (Chinese postal paper overprinted) were issued for use in East Turkestan and other Chinese dependencies between Mongolia and Tibet.

Sirmoor, or Sirmur or Nahan, is one of the native Punjab states of India and now uses India's stamps.

Slavonia. See Yugoslavia.

Slovenia. See Yugoslavia.

Smyrna, Italian Offices. Smyrna is a town and district of Turkey. After the World War it was claimed by Greece but under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) it was declared still to be Turkish territory. Italy maintained a postal system there at one time. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Smyrna, Russian Offices. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Solomon Islands (British). See British Solomon Islands.

Somali Coast (*Côte française des Somalis*) is the philatelic designation for French Somaliland, part of a greater Somaliland which is divided among Abyssinia, Great Britain, Italy and France and which is the "eastern horn of Africa," projecting sharply eastward into the Indian Ocean.

French Somaliland's seat of government is Jibuti (Djibouti), the only French port on the Suez Canal

route and the main artery of trade with Abyssinia. Hence the name Djibouti in the catalog; "Djibouti" or "D J" was overprinted on stamps of Obock (*q.v.*) in 1894, these being Somali Coast's first postal paper.

A glimpse of Tadjourah is on the low values of the 1902 series.

Somaliland, Italian. See Italian Somaliland. See Benadir.

Somaliland Protectorate. This is otherwise British Somaliland, northeast of Abyssinia and south of the Gulf of Aden, in eastern Africa. Formerly attached, for administrative purposes, to India, we find its first stamps (1902) to be India paper overprinted "British Somaliland", followed by definitives (1903) inscribed "Somaliland Protectorate" after its new political status had been defined.

Sonora. See Mexico.

Soruth, or Sorath, is Junagarh, or Junagadh, a native state in the Kithiawar district of Bombay, India. It extends inland from the southern coast of the Kithiawar peninsula.

The 1929 3 pies presents a view of Junagarh town, with the Girnar, a sacred mountain, in the background.

Soudan, French. See French Soudan.

South African Republic. See Transvaal.

South Australia, a British colonial state in Australia, is one of the six Federal governments in the Commonwealth of Australia (see Australia). Its status as a colony began in 1836 but a constitution and self-government were not granted until 1856, an

year after its first stamps appeared. Its philatelic record ended when Australia's began (1913).

The general post office in Adelaide is pictured on the 1899 $\frac{1}{2}$ penny.

South Bulgaria. After Eastern Rumelia (see Eastern Roumelia) had revolted against Turkish rule and united with Bulgaria, the territory became known as Southern Bulgaria—hence the “South Bulgaria” stamps which the catalog lists (Eastern Roumelian paper overprinted with the Bulgarian Lion).

By the Treaty of Bucharest (March 3, 1886), following war between Serbia and Bulgaria, the union of Eastern Rumelia (or Southern Bulgaria) with Bulgaria was assured. Bulgaria's postal paper then went into use throughout the district—and thus “South Bulgaria” disappeared philatelically.

Southern Nigeria. See Northern Nigeria. See Niger Coast Protectorate.

Southern Rhodesia. This British colony in southern Africa came into existence in 1923 when Rhodesia (*q.v.*) was divided into Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia.

South Russia is the philatelic designation for the Don Cossacks, Kuban Cossacks and neighboring southern Russian peoples who opposed the Bolshevik usurpation of power and had as their ideal a united and free Russia. The southern military front was organized by General Denikin, heading what was called the Voluntary Army, and during the period of his activities (1918–20) provisionals (Russian stamps overprinted) and definitives ap-

peared, issued variously at Rostov, in the Don region; at Ekaterinodar, in the Kuban region; and within the Crimea peninsula, all of which are now parts of Soviet Russia.

Listed also under South Russia in the catalog are the "Denikin Issue" stamps, which were valid wherever the Denikin postal system operated.

South West Africa. This is South-West Africa, formerly German South West Africa (*q.v.*), which is now part of the British empire by reason of being under mandate to Union of South Africa.

German South West Africa surrendered to British South African forces in 1915, during the World War. Under the peace terms Germany renounced sovereignty and a mandate was assigned to the Union.

The Union's stamps, overprinted, were in use in the mandate territory until definitives appeared (1931). In this series we find illustrated Cape Cross, the promontory sighted by Bartholomew Diaz, Portuguese navigator, when he rounded Cape of Good Hope in 1486 (1 penny); Lüderitz Bay, a diamond center (6p); Bogenfels, a natural rock archway south of Lüderitz (2p); the Government Buildings, at Windhoek (3p); Waterberg Mountain (4p); the River Kaokoveld (1 shilling); Okuwahakama Falls on the Cumene River (1 pound); and Windhoek (the capital) from the air, on the air mail stamps.

South West Africa (German). See German South West Africa.

Spain, in southwestern Europe, became a republic on April 14, 1931. Prior to that date all its stamps

were those of a kingdom except an issue of 1873-74, when Spain was temporarily a republic. See Carlist.

Madrid's general post office is pictured on the 1921 series. A glimpse of Barcelona is on the 1929 10 centimos. The 1916 officials present the Chamber of Deputies (06 type) and the National Library (08 type). In the 1930 Spanish-American Union issue we find a map of Central America (2c) and a map showing South America and the Spanish peninsula (10 pesetas).

Spanish Dominion of Marianna Islands. See Marianna Islands.

Spanish Guinea (*Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea*, or *Guinea Española*, or *Guinea Continental Española*) is otherwise the Muni River Settlements, a Spanish possession of the Gulf of Guinea on the western coast of equatorial and continental Africa and almost surrounded by French Equatorial Africa. It is governed as a dependency of Fernando Po (*q.v.*).

Spanish Offices in Morocco. See Morocco, Spanish Offices.

Spanish Western Sahara (*Posesiones Españolas Sahara Occidental* or *Sahara Español*) is Spain's territory in the Sahara, on the northwest coast of Africa. Within its borders lie Aguera, Cape Juby and Rio de Oro, all of which see.

Spartanburg. See United States.

Spitzbergen (*Svalbard*) is Spitsbergen, an Arctic archipelago belonging to Norway. It has never had its own stamps but entered philately when (1925) Norway issued special paper to commemorate its

acquisition in that year, when the Powers ratified a treaty written in 1919. See Chapter I.

Stampalia. See Aegean Islands (Italian Occupation).

Stanislau, formerly a town in Galicia, Austria, is now Stanisławów, Poland. See *Ukrainia*.

Statesville. See *United States*.

Stellaland (*Republiek Stellaland*) was a small republic which the Boers, bent on annexing territory ruled by Bechuana chiefs, set up, with Vryburg as its capital, in Bechuanaland in 1882 during Great Britain's South African troubles. Britain refused to recognize the republic and sent forces which ended both its political career and its stamp record in 1885, the year in which Bechuanaland (*q.v.*) was taken under British protection.

Straits Settlements. See *Federated Malay States*.

Sudan (*Bilad-es-Sudan*: Country of the Blacks), lying south of the Sahara and Egypt in Africa, is politically Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, established when Egypt and Great Britain agreed (1899) to administer the territory jointly. Its first stamps appeared (1897) while an Anglo-Egyptian army was quelling a native rebellion.

On its first postage dues is a view of the Nile being patrolled by a gunboat.

Sungei Ujong. See *Federated Malay States*.

Surinam, or *Suriname*, is Dutch Guiana, lying between British Guiana and French Guiana on South America's north coast, and is a possession of Netherlands.

Swazieland (*Pungwane*) is in the southeastern part of Transvaal, Union of South Africa. Native Barabuzza tribes headed by a chief named Swazi declared their territory an independent state in 1843, this act later being recognized by Transvaal. Eventually the native chiefs sought annexation to Transvaal, which in 1889 applied to Great Britain for permission to annex. Meanwhile Swazieland had granted postal concession to Transvaal, and South African Republic (Transvaal) stamps were overprinted "Swazieland". Swazieland became part of South African Republic in 1894 and its philatelic record ended.

Sweden (*Sverige*) is a northern European kingdom, occupying the eastern part of the Scandinavian peninsula.

Stockholm's general post office is pictured on the 1903 5 kronas, while the 1930 air stamps present a scene of the city's spires at night.

Switzerland (*Helvetia*) is the Swiss Confederation, a central European republic. Prior to the adoption of the first constitution (1848), Basle (Basel), Geneva and Zurich, three of the cantons, printed their own local stamps; and Geneva and Zurich similarly issue local paper (see "Transition Issue Period" in the catalog) during the period between the adoption of the constitution and the time (1850) when a uniform coinage replaced the various cantonal currencies, whereafter the "Federal Administration" stamps appeared.

Three Swiss peaks, the Mythen, the Rutli and the Jungfrau, are the designs of the 1914 3, 5 and 10

francs stamps. The Confederation's old State House, in Berne, in which the first Universal Postal Congress was held (1874) is illustrated on 1924 commemoratives. The 1929 semi-postals present Lake of Lugano and Mount Salvatore (5 centimes); Engstlen Sea, a small lake in the Bernese Oberland (10c); and Mount Rosa (20c). On the 1931 semi-postals we find pictured the Lauterbrunnen Valley (5c), the Upper Engadine Lakes (10c) and Lake Lemman (20c).

Syria (French Mandate). Syria (*Syrie*) is a western Asiatic state which was formerly Turkish terrain. At San Remo (April 25, 1920) the Supreme Council of the Allies agreed that the mandate for Syria should be allotted to France, and this mandate became effective on Sept. 29, 1923.

In the catalog we find Syria's provisional stamps of 1919 (French paper overprinted *T. E. O.—Territorios Ennemis Ocupés*, or Occupied Enemy Territory) listed under the heading "Issued Under French Mandate". This would appear to be an error, as the 1919 issues are not mandate ones but are occupation stamps only. The mandate issues did not begin to appear until 1920 (French stamps overprinted *O.M.F.—Occupation Militaire Française*, or French Military Occupation).

For a time Syria had these divisions:

1. Great Lebanon, philatelically called Lebanon (*q.v.*).
2. Alawiya, or Alawiyān, known to collectors as Alaouites (*q.v.*). This is now officially Latakia.
3. Aleppo.

4. Damascus.

In December, 1924, Syria was by decree declared to comprise the states of Damascus and Aleppo, and Syria's first definitive stamps appeared in 1925. Alaouites then became an independent state, continuing with Syria under French mandate. See Kilis.

Syria's 1925 definitives offer views of Hama (10 centiemes), Merkab (25c), Alexandretta (50c), Hama (75c), Damascus (1 piastre), Latakia (1.25pi), Damascus (1.50pi), Palmyra (2pi), Kalat Yamoun (2.50pi), Daphne (3pi), Aleppo (5 and 10pi), and Palmyra (25pi). Postage dues of the same year illustrate Hama (50c), Antioch (1pi), Tarsus (2pi) and Banias (3pi). Later stamps gave other views in the same cities and in Bosra, Homs and Telebissee. A 1931 2pi shows the Euphrates River.

Syria (Arabian Government). See Arabian Government of Syria.

Szegedin applies to provisional stamps issued at Szeged, Hungary, in 1919 by Hungarians who, hostile to the Soviet Republic which had been set up within their land, fled to the Rumanian zone of occupation and formed a counter-revolutionary government which established itself at Szeged and organized a "National Army" against the Communists. This army was under the direction of Nicholas Horthy, destined to become republican Hungary's regent. See Hungary.

CHAPTER XVII

TAHITI TO UNIONVILLE

Tahiti is one of the Society Islands, part of French Oceanica (*q.v.*).

Tanganyika is philately's designation for Tanganyika Territory, formerly part of German East Africa (*q.v.*). Its first stamps were postal paper of Kenya (formerly British East Africa) overprinted "G. E. A." (initials of German East Africa), issued after a mandate over Tanganyika had been granted Great Britain. "Mandated Territory of Tanganyika" is inscribed on stamps issued in 1926.

Tangier, British Offices. See Morocco, British Offices.

Tangier, French Offices. See Morocco, French Offices.

Tangier, Spanish Offices. See Morocco, Spanish Offices.

Tannou Touva. See Mongolia.

Tasmania, named after its discoverer, Abel Tasman, Dutch navigator, is an island which, with adjoining islands, forms the British colonial state which is one of the six Federal governments of the Commonwealth of Australia. See Australia. It was once called Van Diemen's Land (so inscribed on its first stamps), so named by Tasman after his patron, Van Diemen. In 1825 it was made a colony independent of New South Wales. The present name was

adopted in 1853 but postal paper so inscribed was not issued until 1858. Its philatelic record ended with the beginning of that of the Commonwealth, in 1913.

Pictorials of 1899 present Lake Marion ($\frac{1}{2}$ penny); Mount Wellington (1p); the city of Hobart (2p); Tasman's Arch ($2\frac{1}{2}$ p); Spring River, Port Davey (3p); Russell Falls (4p); Mount Gould and Lake St. Clair (5p); and Dilston Falls (6p).

Tchong King. See China, French Offices.

Tegucigalpa. See Comayagua.

Tellico Plains. See United States.

Temesvar. Before the World War, Temesvár was in western Banat (*q.v.*), then part of Hungary, and today is in that part of Banat which went to Rumania. Temesvár's stamps comprised Hungarian postal paper overprinted (1919) by the Rumanians during their occupation.

Tete, on the south bank of the Zambesi River, is a town of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*).

Tetuan, capital of the Spanish protectorate in Morocco (see Morocco, Spanish Offices), entered philately by reason of its name being overprinted (1908) on the protectorate's stamps.

Thessaly is a district in northern Greece. It entered philately when (1898) Greece, intent on seizing Crete from Turkey, massed its forces along the Thessalian frontier, and the opposing Turks issued military stamps ostensibly for use by their troops.

Thomasville. See United States.

Thrace. See Thrace (Greek Occupation).

Thrace (Allied Occupation). See Thrace (Greek Occupation).

Thrace (Greek Occupation). Thrace is a former Turkish province which now, through developments in the Balkan and World Wars, is divided among Turkey, Greece and Bulgaria. Greece's portion is called Western Thrace and Turkey's is known as Eastern Thrace.

Part of Thrace, including Adrianople, was captured by Bulgaria in 1912 but was recaptured and occupied by Turkey in 1913 (see Adrianople).

Inter-allied forces, including the Greeks, occupied Thrace during the World War, accounting for the "Allied Occupation of Thrace" and "Greek Occupation of Thrace" references in the catalog index.

Thurn and Taxis. This is the philatelic designation for Turn and Taxis, once a principality in Germany in the days before the empire was founded. Its stamps were superseded in 1867 by those of Prussia (*q.v.*). See German Empire.

Tibet, or Thibet, in central Asia, and the highest country in the world, is politically independent. Chinese troops invaded Lhasa (Lassa), the capital, and the Tibetan government went into exile at Darjeeling, in British India, but refused to recognize Chinese suzerainty. It was during the period of occupation (1911) that Chinese postal paper was overprinted for use in Tibet. When news of the Chinese revolution reached Lhasa the Tibetans overpowered the Chinese troops and deported them, and Tibet issued its own stamps in 1913.

Tibet, Chinese Offices. See Tibet.

Tien Tsin (German). See China, German Offices.

Tien Tsin (Italian). See China, Italian Offices.

Timor, an island in the Malay archipelago, Oceania, is divided geographically between Portugal and Netherlands. Philatelically, Timor applies to the Portuguese section only, as that of Netherlands is within the Dutch East Indies. See Dutch Indies.

Tobago. See Trinidad and Tobago.

Togo is the philatelic designation for Togoland, which, on the Gulf of Guinea in western Africa, was a German colony before the World War; hence the "Under German Dominion" stamps (1897-1914) in the catalog.

In 1914 Togoland was occupied by Anglo-French forces—accounting for the "Under British Occupation" and "Under French Occupation" paper (1914-1917).

Under the peace terms Togoland was divided between Great Britain and France. Britain placed its share within the administration of Gold Coast, which adjoins. France's portion, a neighbor of Dahomey, was given separate administration—and its own stamps beginning in 1921.

Togo (British Occupation). See Togo.

Togo (French Occupation). See Togo.

Togo (German Dominion). See Togo.

Tolima is a department, formerly a state, Colombian Republic.

Tonga (*Toga*), which Captain Cook named the Friendly Islands, is a South Pacific archipelago southwest of Samoa and southeast of Fiji. By the

Declaration of Berlin (1886) Tonga was recognized as neutral and its first stamps, in that year, were those of a native kingdom. In 1900 it became a British protectorate, although continuing to have a native ruler.

Designs in the 1897 series include a view of Haabai (2 shillings) and one of the harbor of Vivau (5sh).

Tonkin and Annam. See Indo-China.

Transcaucasian Federated Republics. This is philately's name for the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, or Transcaucasian Federation, comprising the former states of Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia, and which, in 1923, while functioning in close alliance with the Russian Soviet republic, nevertheless claimed nominal independence. Hence its stamps of that year.

On July 6, 1923, when the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (today's Soviet Russia) was created, the Transcaucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic became part of the Union.

The Federation's only pictorials (1923) show Mount Ararat on the lower and Mount Ararat and Mount Elbruz on the higher values.

Transjordania (*Sharqi Alardn*: Eastern Jordan. *Hukumat al Sharqi al Arabia*: Arab Government of the East). Philately's Transjordan is Trans-Jordan, or Transjordan, lying east of, or across the River Jordan from, Palestine, in Asia Minor, and is a territory under British mandate. It is ruled by a native Arab amir but Palestine's high commissioner is responsible for administration.

Trans-Jordan, its terrain formerly within Turkey, came into existence politically in 1920 and its first stamps were those of Palestine overprinted. Palestine's high commissioner formally recognized Trans-Jordan's independence in 1923 and an "Independence Commemorative Issue" appeared in May of that year. It was not until 1927 that the first definitives were distributed—stamps bearing a likeness of Ibn Hussein, second son of former King Hussien of Hejaz and elder brother of King Feisal of Iraq.

Transvaal is an inland province of Union of South Africa (*q.v.*) and today uses the Union's stamps. It was formerly South African Republic (*Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek*), its postal paper being so inscribed until (1877) it was occupied and annexed by the British, when "Transvaal" was overprinted on the republic's earlier stamps, with "Transvaal"-inscribed paper appearing also.

"South African Republic" was restored in 1884, with *Republiek* again appearing on the stamps. During 1899–1900 there was a second occupation, with overprinting of the republic's stamps at Lydenburg, Rustenburg and Wolmaranstad. On Sept. 1, 1900, the country was again annexed and called "The Transvaal," and Transvaal was a crown colony until Union of South Africa was formed in 1910. See Swazieland. See New Republic.

Transvaal (British Occupation). See Transvaal.

Transylvania, formerly in eastern Hungary, is now a province of Rumania, to which it was transferred by the Treaty of Trianon (June 4, 1920). Rumanians in Transylvania assumed control of

the district late in 1918 and on Dec. 1 proclaimed union with Rumania, and in the following year Hungarian stamps were overprinted with an inscription including *Regnatul Romaniei* (Rumanian Kingdom); these comprise part of the "Issued Under Roumanian Occupation" postal paper listed under Hungary in the catalog.

Travancore is one of the native states within the Madras States Agency, India.

Trebizonde, or Trebizond, is a Turkish district in northeastern Asia Minor. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Trengganu. See Federated Malay States.

Trentino. See Austria (Italian Occupation).

Trieste. See Austria (Italian Occupation).

Trinidad. See Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago. These British West Indies islands were discovered by Columbus and have been a British colony since 1899, when Tobago, or Tobacco, was separated from the Windward Islands and placed under Trinidad's administration.

Tobago (Columbus called it Assumption) had its own stamps from 1879 until it joined Trinidad and thereafter used the latter's postal paper until stamps inscribed "Trinidad & Tobago" appeared (1913), whereafter individual stamps for the two islands separately were discontinued.

Tripoli, Italian Offices. Stamps under this heading, under Italy in the catalog, were for use at Italian post offices set up within the present Tripolitania (*q.v.*) when Italy was at war with Turkey. See Libia.

Tripolitania is the former Turkish vilayet called Tripoli and is today part of Libia (*q.v.*). Italy accorded it stamps first in 1923, although Libyan postal paper continued to be valid there.

The 1927 semi-postals have designs including Tripoli's port (20 centesimi) and a view of Tripoli city (75c). The Government Pavilion is illustrated on the 1931 10 lire semi-postal.

Tsingtau. See China, German Offices.

Tumaco is a Colombian seaport town which, now in the department of Nariño, was within the department of Cauca at the time (1901-03) its stamps appeared. Revolutionary disturbances caused a shortage of Cauca's current postal paper and for a time a provisional government prevailed in Tumaco, accounting for its stamps.

In 1912-13 there was a shortage of Colombia's postal paper and provisionals were prepared inscribed *No hay estampillas* (There are no stamps); in the catalog these are improperly listed under Cauca, inasmuch as Tumaco has been in Nariño since 1905.

Tunis in the catalog is geographically Tunisia, a northern Africa country lying between Algeria and Tripoli and under the protection of France. Tunisia is the "Regency of Tunis" (*Regence de Tunis* on its stamps)—hence the philatelic name "Tunis."

The 1906 series includes a view of Kairouan (1 centime) and the ruins of Hadrian's aqueduct (35c). Place Halafouine, Tunis, is offered on the 1926 50c and the El Djem amphitheater on the

1.05 francs. A glimpse of the Gulf of Tunis, with a Carthaginian galley,⁹ is on the 1906 1fr.

Turkestan, Russian. See Russian Turkestan.

Turkey. Formerly the Turkish or Ottoman Empire, Turkey on April 20, 1924, adopted a constitution declaring itself a republic. *Türkiye Cumhuriyeti* (Turkish Republic) appeared on its postal paper in English lettering first in 1929.

It is a greatly diminished Turkey. Present stamp-issuing lands formerly geographically part of the empire include Albania, Aegean Islands, Alaouites, Hejaz and Nejd, Iraq, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria and Yemen.

The famous Castle of Europe is pictured on the 1913 20 paras, the Bosphorus on the 2½ piastres, the "Sweet Waters of Europe" on the 10pi, and the old Ministry of War building on the 5pi. Constantinople's old general post office is shown on a 1916 series. The 1924 set gives a view of Sakaria. On the 1926 2 grouch is illustrated the gorge of Sakaria, and on the 5gr the Angora fortress. The 1929 2 kurusturs gives a glimpse of the Kizil Irmak River and its bridge.

Turkey (Greek Occupation). See Epirus.

Turkey in Asia. See Anatolia.

Turkey in Asia (Greek Occupation). See Anatolia, Turkish Empire, Austrian Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Empire, British Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Empire, French Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Cavalle

(French), Dedeagh, Port Lagos, Vathy. See Levant, French.

Turkish Empire, German Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Empire, Italian Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Empire, Polish Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Offices, Roumanian Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turkish Empire, Russian Offices. See British Offices in the Turkish Empire. See Russian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Turks Islands, their name derived from a form of cactus resembling a turbaned head, are nine in number, and, with the seven Caicos Islands lying northwest, are geographically part of the Bahamas, in the British West Indies, but became a British colony in 1848, receiving stamps inscribed "Turks Islands" in 1867. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica but continued to have their own postal paper. In 1900 the inscription was altered to "Turks & Caicos Islands."

Turks and Caicos Islands. See Turks Islands.

Tuscaloosa. See United States.

Tuscany (*Tuscano*, *Tuscana*), ancient Etruria, comprises the southwest part of northern Italy. Its earliest stamps (beginning 1851) appeared under a Bourbon ruler, Grand Duke Leopold II, the design being the crowned lion of Tuscany and a shield bearing the Bourbon *fleur-de-lis*. Tuscany's

final postal paper (1860) was that of a provisional government set up when Bourbon rule collapsed. Tuscany annexed itself to Sardinia (*q.v.*) and thereafter used Sardinia's stamps until the first ones of Italy (*q.v.*) appeared (1862).

Tuscumbia. See United States.

Two Sicilies. The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies comprised Naples and Sicily, now within Italy. Ferdinand I, Bourbon ruler over both, consolidated them into the kingdom of that name in 1816.

Sicily's stamps (1859), listed under Two Sicilies in the catalog, bear a portrait of Ferdinand II, grandson of Ferdinand I.

The first postal paper (1858) of Naples has as its design the coat-of-arms of Two Sicilies—for Naples, a horse; for Sicily, the three legs and head of Medusa. Garibaldi brought the Bourbon rulership to a close in 1860 and the design of one of the Naples stamps was then altered by the substitution of the Cross of Savoy for the coat-of-arms; in October of that year Naples and Sicily were annexed to Sardinia (*q.v.*), ruled by the House of Savoy.

When (1861) Victor Emmanuel, Sardinia's king, was declared King of the United Italy, the "Naples-Sicily" joint issue (bearing his portrait) appeared which is listed in the catalog under Two Sicilies. Italy's first postal paper (1862) brought an end to the philatelic records of Two Sicilies, Sicily and Naples. See Italy.

Ubangi (sometime called Oubangui-Chari), is philately's name for Ubangi-Chari, a circum-

scription within French Congo or French Equatorial Africa (both of which see). With Chad (Tchad) it forms the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony.

Ubangi's earliest stamps, beginning 1915, were for use throughout the entire colony but its later ones were for Ubangi-Shari only, as Chad was given its own in 1922.

Uganda, or Buganda. Uganda Protectorate had its own stamps from 1895 to 1902. In 1903 it was attached to British East Africa (*q.v.*) and through 1919 used the stamps of East Africa and Uganda Protectorates (*q.v.*). Since 1920 Uganda has been part of Kenya Colony—philatelically called Kenya and Uganda.

Uganda and East Africa Protectorates. See East Africa and Uganda Protectorates.

Uganda (Kenya and). See British East Africa.

Ukrainia (*ukraine*: frontier). Before the World War, Ukrainia comprised southwestern European Russia and included East Galicia (now part of Poland) and Bessarabia (now within Rumania).

After the collapse of Russia as an empire a Ukrainian National Congress met at Kiev (April 19, 1917) and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was formed (Nov. 7), stamps appearing in 1918.

Ukrainia's philatelic record terminated after the republic joined (July 6, 1923) the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Soviet Russia).

Poland, during its efforts to define its eastern frontier, was for a time in military control of part of Ukrainia, accounting for the 1919 "Issued Under Polish Occupation" postal paper.

The catalog's "Western Ukraina" alludes to West Ukraine, or East Galicia, which, formerly part of Austria, now belongs to Poland. The Ruthenian population formed an independent state, organizing (1918) a National Council which occupied the government buildings in Lemberg; and at Lemberg, Kolomea and Stanislau various Austrian and Bosnian stamps were overprinted with initials signifying Western Ukrainian National (or People's) Republic.

Rumanian troops in 1919 occupied that part of Ukraina which is Bessarabia, formerly a Russian government and now a Rumanian province, and Austrian stamps were overprinted *C. M. T.* (*Compana Militare Timbru*: Military Campaign Stamp). Bessarabia's union with Rumania was recognized by the Treaty of Paris (Oct. 8, 1920).

Ukrainia's Parliament Building is illustrated on the 1920 60 grivas.

Ukrainia (Polish Occupation). See Ukraina.

Ukrainia, Western. See Ukraina.

Union of South Africa (*Unie van Zuid Afrika*, or *Suidafrika*), a dominion of the British Empire, came into existence (1910) through merger of Cape of Good Hope (Cape Colony), Natal, the Transvaal, and Orange River Colony (Orange Free State), all these then discontinuing their postal paper in favor of the Union's.

Earlier philatelic names identified with the present-day territory of the Union include also British Bechuanaland, Griqualand West, Mafeking, New Republic, Swazieland, Vryburg, and Zululand.

The Union's 1927 pictorials present views including the Parliament Buildings in Pretoria (2 pence) and Cape Town and Table Bay (10 shillings).

Uniontown. See United States.

Unionville. See United States.

United States of America. See next chapter.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE UNITED STATES

THIS is our own republic, in North America. The map on page 254 enables visualization of the country's association with philately. On this map we find located about seventy cities, nearly fifty towns, the Rocky Mountains and the Western Plains, the Pacific and the Atlantic, the Great Lakes and the Saranac Lakes, the Confederate States and the Louisiana Territory, Massachusetts Bay Colony, the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Vermont and the two Carolinas, and the Hudson, Maumee, Mississippi, Niagara, Ohio and St. Johns rivers.

Identified also with the republic's stamp-issuing are Alaska, Canal Zone, Cuba, Guam, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands and a bit of China. These do not appear on the map.

Approximately 3,700 major and minor varieties, including stamped envelopes and revenues, have been issued by the United States and its possessions, so it is not surprising to find virtually all parts of the country represented on a map of this character. Postmasters' provisionals and semi-official adhesives appeared in various cities and towns before and after the Government's first general postal paper was printed (1847), and during the Civil War there came another deluge of postmasters' provisionals while

the Confederacy's first general issue was being prepared. There have been nearly 200 commemorative stamps, and these have brought several States and numerous cities into the picture. The country's postage adhesives have produced an abundance of pictorials, and so we have a wide variety of scenes, such as Niagara Falls, New York's Statue of Liberty, San Francisco's Golden Gate, and Washington's Capitol, Lincoln Memorial and Arlington Amphitheater.

Following are the titles which connect our country's geography and stamps:

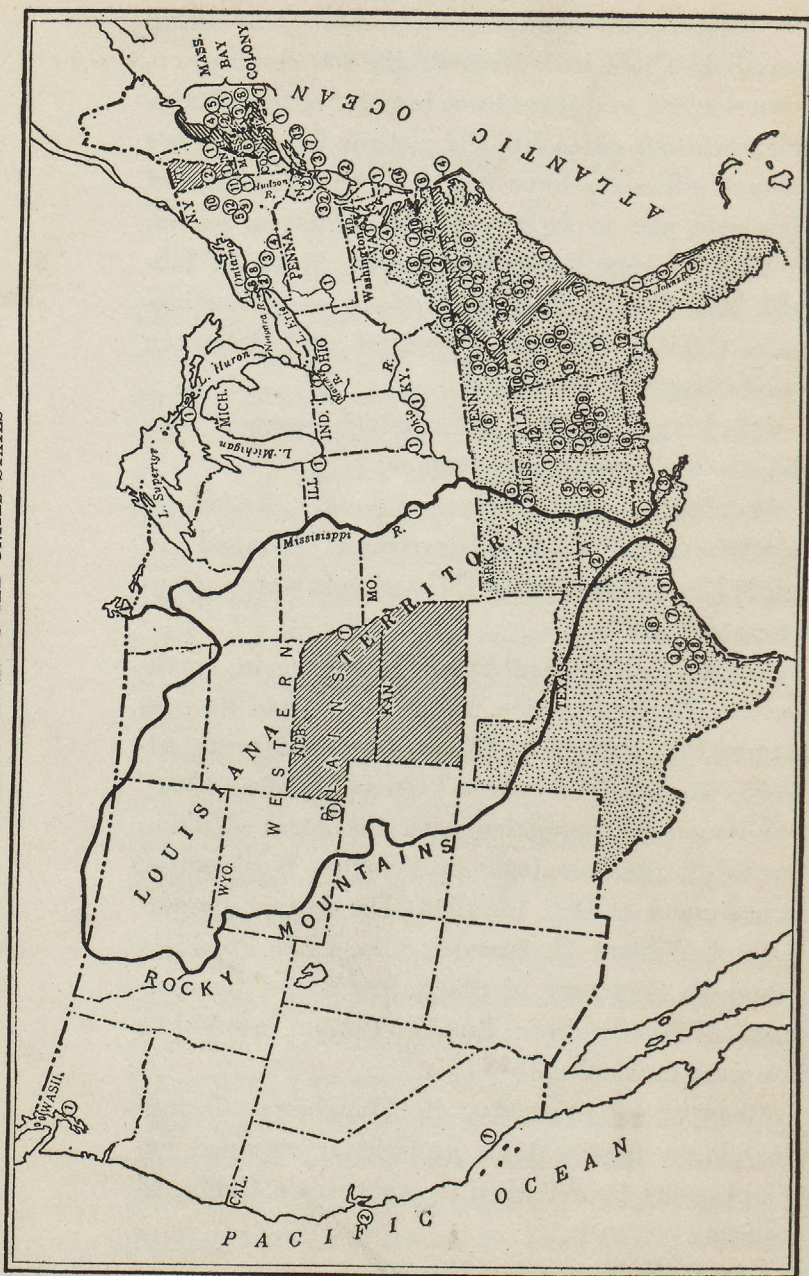
Aberdeen, a city in Monroe County, Mississippi, is where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared when Mississippi was a Confederate State.

Alaska is a United States Territory in northwestern North America. It has never had its own stamps but entered philately when a 2 cents adhesive inscribed "Alaska—Yukon—Pacific—1909" was issued in connection with the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle, Washington, from June 1 to Oct. 15, 1909. The design is a portrait of William H. Seward, who, while President Johnson's Secretary of State, negotiated the purchase of Alaska from Russia (1867). The Yukon is a river in Alaska.

Albany. In this city, in Dougherty County Georgia, a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes were issued when Georgia was a Confederate State.

Albany, N. Y. See Fort Orange.

A PHILATELIC MAP OF THE UNITED STATES



Key to the Philatelic Map of the United States on the Opposite Page

ALABAMA

1. Autaugaville. 2. Bridgeville. 3. Demopolis. 4. Greensboro. 5. Greenville. 6. Grove Hill. 7. Livingston. 8. Mobile. 9. Montgomery. 10. Selma. 11. Tuscaloosa. 13. Uniontown. Confederate postmasters' provisional postal paper. 12. Tusculumbia provisional paper issue both by a Confederate and a United States postmaster.

CALIFORNIA

1. Los Angeles. Scene of 1932 Olympic Games. 2. San Francisco. Panama-Pacific International Exposition, 1915. Golden Gate and discovery of bay postally illustrated.

CONNECTICUT

1. New Haven. Postmaster's provisional.

FLORIDA

1. Mayport. Monument illustrated on 1924 5c stamp. 2. St. Johns River. Glimpse on same 1924 stamp. 3. New Smyrna. Confederate postmaster's provisional.

GEORGIA

1. Albany. 2. Athens. 3. Atlanta. 4. Augusta. 5. Columbus. 6. Eatonton. 7. Kingston. 8. Macon. 9. Milledgeville. 10. Ringgold. 12. Thomasville. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper. 11. Savannah, identified with death of Pulaski, whose portrait is on 1931 2c.

ILLINOIS

1. Chicago. Columbian World's Fair, 1893.

INDIANA

1. Vincennes. Site of Fort Sackville, where George Rogers Clark defeated the British.

KENTUCKY

1. Louisville. Semi-official paper.

LOUISIANA

1. Baton Rouge. 2. Mt. Lebanon. 3. New Orleans. Confederate postmasters' provisionals.

MARYLAND

1. Annapolis. Postmaster's provisional paper. 2. Baltimore. Postmaster's provisional paper and semi-official paper.

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Boston. 2. Salem. Identified with founding of Massachusetts Bay Colony. 3. Cambridge. 4. Concord. 5. Lexington. Minute Men's opposition to British postally commemorated. 6. Millbury. Postmaster's provisional. 7. Plymouth. 8. Provincetown. Identified with landing of the Pilgrims.

MICHIGAN

1. Sault Ste. Marie. Ship canal locks illustrated on 1901 8c.

MISSISSIPPI

1. Aberdeen. 2. Austin. 3. Canton. 4. Jackson. 5. Lexington. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper.

MISSOURI

1. St. Louis. Louisiana Purchase international exposition, 1904. Postmaster's provisionals. Mississippi River bridge illustrated on 1898 \$2 stamp.

NEBRASKA

1. Omaha. Trans-Mississippi Exposition, 1898.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Boscawen. Postmaster's provisional.

NEW JERSEY

1. Lakehurst. Terminal landing of German dirigible Graf Zeppelin. 2. Menlo Park. Edison invented incandescent lamp. 3. Freehold. Battle of Monmouth fought.

NEW YORK

1. Albany. Site of Fort Orange, where Huguenots and Wallons settled, 1624. 2. Buffalo. Pan-American Exposition, 1901. 3. Dansville. American National Red Cross founded. 4. Elmira. Originally Newtown, where Sullivan defeated Iroquois Indians. 5. Ft. Saratoga (now Rome). Identified with Revolutionary War campaign. 6. Lockport. Postmaster's provisional. 7. New York City. Postmaster's provisionals. Semi-postal paper. Statue of Liberty postally illustrated. Name inscribed on Lindbergh flight commemorative. First Norwegian immigrants arrived, 1825. 8. Niagara Falls. Illustrated on 1922 25c. 9. Oriskany. Revolutionary War battle. 10. Saranac Lakes. Selected for 1932 Olympic winter sports. 11. Saratoga, now Saratoga Springs. Burgoyne's surrender. 12. Steuben. Identified with Baron von Steuben. 13. White Plains. Revolutionary War battle.

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Franklin. 2. Salisbury. 3. Greensboro. 5. Lenoir. 6. Raleigh. 7. Salem. 8. Statesville. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper. 4. Kitty Hawk. First successful airplane flight by Wright brothers.

OHIO

1. Fallen Timbers. Battle in which "Mad Anthony" Wayne defeated the Indians.

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Braddock. Battle of Braddock's Field. 2. Philadelphia. Declaration of Independence signed. Liberty Bell postally illustrated. Centennial Exposition, 1876. Sesquicentennial Exposition, 1926. 3. Valley Forge. Washington's winter headquarters, 1777-78.

RHODE ISLAND

1. Providence. Postmaster's provisionals.

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Charleston. Its founding postally commemorated. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper. Semi-official paper. 2. Columbia. 3. Spartanburg. 4. Union. 5. Winnsboro. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper.

TENNESSEE

1. Gallatin. 2. Jonesboro. 3. Kingston. 4. Knoxville. 5. Memphis. 6. Nashville. 7. Rhetown. 8. Tellico Plains. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper.

TEXAS

1. Beaumont. 2. Goliad. 3. Gonzales. 4. Hallettsville. 5. Helena. 6. Independence. 7. Richmond. 8. Victoria. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper.

VERMONT

1. Bennington. Revolutionary War battle. 2. Brattleboro. Postmaster's provisional.

VIRGINIA

1. Alexandria. Postmaster's provisionals. 2. Danville. 3. Emory. 4. Fredericksburg. 5. Greenwood. 7. Jetersville. 8. Lynchburgh. 9. Marion. 10. Petersburg. 11. Pittsylvania Court House (now Chatham). 12. Pleasantshade. 13. Salem. Confederate postmasters' provisional paper. 14. Yorktown. Surrender of Cornwallis. 6. Jamestown. First English settlement.

WASHINGTON

1. Seattle. Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, 1909.

WYOMING

1. Sherman Hill. Government beacon illustrated on air mail stamp.

Alexandria, a city in Arlington County, Virginia, is where a postmaster's provisional stamps appeared (1845) before the first Government issue.

Annapolis is the capital of Maryland. A postmaster's provisional stamped envelope appeared there (1846) before the first Government issue.

Athens, a city in Clarke County, Georgia, is where a postmaster's provisionals were issued when Georgia was a Confederate State.

Atlanta is a Georgia city where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared when Georgia was a Confederate State.

Atlantic Ocean. United States stamps on which this appears include the 1926-27 air mail series; the 1927 Lindbergh flight commemorative; and the 1930 air adhesives which commemorate the flight of the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin to South and North America.

Augusta, a city in Richmond County, Georgia, is where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope appeared when Georgia was a Confederate State.

Austin, a town in Tunica County, Mississippi, is where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope was issued when Mississippi was a Confederate State.

Autaugaville, a town in Autauga County, Alabama, is where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared when Alabama was a Confederate State.

Baltimore is a Maryland city where James M. Buchanan, postmaster, issued (1845) provisional stamps and stamped envelopes before the first

Government issue. Semi-official postal paper appeared there in 1852-57.

Baton Rouge is the capitol of Louisiana. J. McCormick, postmaster, issued provisional stamps there when Louisiana was a Confederate State.

Beaumont, a city in Jefferson County, Texas, is where a postmaster printed provisionals when Texas was a Confederate State.

Bennington, a village in southwestern Vermont, is identified with a Revolutionary War battle (Aug. 16, 1777) and its name appears on two stamps, both issued in 1927.

The first is the 2c which commemorates the founding of Vermont, in 1777.

The second is the 2c which recalls the surrender of Burgoyne. On this adhesive appear also the names of Saratoga, Ft. Stanwix and Oriskany, all of which see. Bennington, Saratoga, Ft. Stanwix and Oriskany were all scenes of battles during the Burgoyne campaign.

Boscawen, in Merrimack County, New Hampshire, is where a postmaster's provisional stamp appeared (1846) before the first Government issue.

Boston, a Massachusetts city, and **Salem**, another city in the same State, are associated historically with the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. This was explained in the Post Office Department's official announcement (March 14, 1930) of the 2c stamp issued (1930) to commemorate the founding. Quoting from the announcement:

"It was at Salem that the ship 'Arbella' landed with John Winthrop, the first governor of the

Massachusetts Bay Colony, on June 12, 1630 (old style) and accompanied by a large party of Puritan immigrants to cast their fortunes in the new world. A few months later the seat of government for the colony was transferred to Boston.”

Semi-official postal paper was issued in Boston in 1849–50.

Brattleboro is a Vermont village where a postmaster's provisional stamp appeared (1846) before the first Government issue.

Braddock, in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was the scene (1775) of General Braddock's defeat by the French and Indians in the Battle of Braddock's Field, otherwise the Battle of Monongahela—an event commemorated 155 years later (1930) by a special 2c stamp.

Bridgeville is a former post village in Pickens County, Alabama. A Confederate States postmaster issued a provisional stamp there.

Buffalo, a city in New York State, was the scene of the Pan-American Exposition (1901) in commemoration of which a series of special stamps appeared. It was while this exposition was in progress that President McKinley was assassinated there.

Camaguey. See Puerto Principe (Chapter XV).

Cambridge, Concord and Lexington are a city and two towns in eastern Massachusetts. There the Minute Men opposed the British Red Coats (1775), and a commemorative series (1925) pictures Washington at Cambridge (1c), “Birth of Liberty” (2c) and the Minute Men (5c).

Canal Zone. See Panama Canal.

Canton, in Madison County, Mississippi, is a city where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope appeared when Mississippi was a Confederate State.

Carolina, now comprising the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, was an early American colony. A special 2c stamp (1930) commemorates the 260th anniversary of the founding of the province and the 250th anniversary of the founding of Charleston, South Carolina.

Charleston, where the first English settlement was established in the Carolinas, was originally Charles Town, named in honor of King Charles II of England, and its first site (1670) was at Albemarle Point on the Ashley River, the settlement removing to the present site in 1672.

Charleston. South Carolina's largest city has figured thrice in philately. In addition to the commemorative 2c just mentioned, a local postmaster issued provisional paper—stamped envelopes and a stamp—when the State was in the Confederacy; and semi-official paper appeared there in 1849–59.

Chicago, an Illinois city, was the scene of the Columbian World's Fair which marked the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. An 1893 (delayed) series commemorates the discovery and the holding of the exposition.

China, United States Offices. See Chapter IX.

Coamo. See Chapter IX.

Columbia is South Carolina's capital. A Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes there.

Columbus is a Georgia city where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Concord. See Cambridge.

Confederate States. The Confederate States of America is the title of the independent government formed by seceding southern States in 1860-61. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Pending printing and distribution of the first definitive general issue of stamps (1861), local postmasters in about seventy cities and towns put forth provisional postal paper. The defeat of the Confederacy terminated its philatelic record.

Cuba. See Chapter IX.

Danville is a Virginia city where W. D. Coleman and W. B. Payne, postmasters, issued a provisional stamp and stamped envelopes when Virginia was a Confederate State.

Dansville, a village in Livingston County, New York, is where the first American National Red Cross Chapter was organized (1881). A 1931 2c commemorates the founding of this humanitarian organization.

Demopolis is an Alabama city where J. Y. Hall, postmaster, issued provisional stamped envelopes when Alabama was in the Confederacy.

Eatonton is a Georgia city where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamped envelope.

Elmira, a city in Chemung County, New York, is where was fought, at Newtown, now Elmira, a

battle between American troops commanded by Major-General John Sullivan and the Iroquois Indians and their Loyalist allies. A 1929 2c commemorating the engagement (1779), in which the Indians were defeated, bears Sullivan's picture.

Emory is a town in Washington County, Virginia. A Confederate States postmaster issued a provisional stamp and provisional stamped envelopes there.

Fallen Timbers. See Maumee River.

Fort Orange. Depicted on the 2c of the 1924 series commemorating the arrival of the Huguenots and Walloons three centuries earlier is the scene "Landing at Fort Orange". In 1624 eighteen Dutch Walloon families established a settlement, which they called Fort Orange, on a hill near the site of the present Capitol of New York State, in Albany. It was not until 1664, when New Netherlands was transferred to English control, that the name of "Albany" was adopted. See Mayport.

Franklin is a city in Macon County, North Carolina. L. F. Siler, postmaster, issued a provisional stamped envelope there when North Carolina was a Confederate State.

Fredericksburg is a town in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. R. W. Thom, postmaster, issued provisional stamps there when Virginia was in the Confederacy.

Freehold is a town in Monmouth County, New Jersey. See Monmouth.

Ft. Stanwix, inscribed on the Burgoyne 1927 2c commemorative (see Bennington), is Fort Stanwix, built in 1758 by General John Stanwix on the site

of Rome, New York. It figured in the American War of Independence.

Galatin is now Gallatin, a town in Sumner County, Tennessee. A so-called provisional stamp, not now recognized as having done postal duty, was issued there when Tennessee was a Confederate State. The stamp was inscribed "To a finish".

Goliad is a town in Goliad County, Texas. J. A. Clarke, postmaster, issued provisional stamps there when Texas was in the Confederacy.

Gonzales is a city in Gonzales County, Texas. A Confederate States postmaster printed provisional stamps there.

Great Lakes. These are lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario, in the United States and Canada. A steamship typical of the type which plies the Great Lakes is pictured on the 1c of the 1901 Pan-American Exposition commemoratives; while on the 8c is illustrated the ship canal locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

Greensboro is the county seat of Hale County, Alabama. A Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes there.

Greensborough is now Greensboro, county seat of Guilford County, North Carolina. A provisional stamped envelope was printed by a Confederate States postmaster there.

Greenville, in Butler County, Alabama, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps and a provisional stamped envelope.

Greenwood, a town in Albemarle County, Virginia, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp.

Grove Hill is a city in Clarke County, Alabama. A Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp there.

Guam. See Chapter XI.

Hallettsville is a city in Lavaca County, Texas. A postmaster's provisional appeared there when Texas was a Confederate State.

Havana (*La Habana*), capital of Cuba, is where, in the harbor, the United States battleship *Maine* was blown up on Feb. 15, 1898—the “spark” which touched off the Spanish-American War. The philatelic connection is that the United States definitive revenue stamps of 1898 illustrate a war vessel supposed to be the *Maine*.

Hawaii. See Chapter XI.

Helena is a town in Karnes County, Texas. A Confederate States postmaster's provisionals appeared there.

Hudson River. A glimpse of this New York State waterway appears on the 1909 2c issued to commemorate its discovery by Henry Hudson in 1609. The occasion for the stamp's appearance was the Hudson-Fulton Celebration recalling also Robert Fulton's steam vessel, the “*Clermont*”, pictured on the stamp.

Independence, a town in Washington County, Texas, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps.

Jackson is Mississippi's capital. A Confederate States postmaster printed provisional stamped envelopes there.

Jamestown, a former village in James County, Virginia, was the site of the first successful English settlement (1607) in the United States. Three centuries later commemorative stamps were issued to recall its founding.

Jetersville, in Amelia County, Virginia, is where a provisional stamp was issued by a local postmaster during the Confederacy.

Jonesboro, a city in Washington County, Tennessee, is where provisional stamped envelopes were issued by J. E. Williams, postmaster, when Tennessee was in the Confederacy.

Kansas and **Nebraska** entered philately (1929) when the abbreviations of those two States' names were overprinted on current stamps, this overprinted postal paper being on sale only within the two States.

This was an experimental measure of the Post Office Department, intended to enable the postal authorities to trace more readily any stocks of stamps which might be stolen from Kansas and Nebraska post offices and used elsewhere. The original plan was similarly to overprint all States' names (*i.e.*, the abbreviations) on stamps, but the idea was never carried through.

Kingston in Georgia is a town in Bartow County. A postmaster's provisional stamped envelope was issued there when Georgia was in the Confederacy.

Kingston in Tennessee is a city in Roane County and is in the catalog index because a stamp now believed to be bogus appeared there when Tennessee was a Confederate State.

Kitty Hawk, a town in Currituck County, North Carolina, is where the Wright brothers, Wilbur and Orville, made their first successful airplane flight, 260 yards, on Dec. 17, 1903. Twenty-five years later, also in December, an International Civil Aeronautics Conference was held in Washington, D. C., and special stamps commemorated the Kitty Hawk achievement as well as the conference. See Washington.

Knoxville, a city in Knox County, Tennessee, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps and stamped envelopes.

Lenoir, a town in Caldwell County, North Carolina, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp.

Lakehurst, in Ocean County, New Jersey, is where the German dirigible Graf Zeppelin descended on its memorable voyages to America. The 1930 "Zepp" stamps commemorated the second of these arrivals.

Lexington in Massachusetts. See Cambridge.

Lexington in Mississippi is a Holmes County city where a postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes when Mississippi was a Confederate State.

Livingston, a city in Sumter County, Alabama, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp.

Lockport, a city in Niagara County, New York, is where a postmaster's provisional appeared (1846) before the first Government issue.

Los Angeles, California, is the city selected for the 1932 Olympic Games and is here included because of the Post Office Department's advance announcement that commemorative paper would appear. See Saranac Lakes.

Louisiana Territory. This great expanse of central western terrain extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada's border is outlined, with the date 1803 printed on it, on the 10c stamp of the series which appeared in 1904 to commemorate both the international exposition held in St. Louis that year and the purchase of the territory by the United States from the French republic in 1803.

Louisville, a city in Kentucky, entered philately when semi-official postal paper was issued there in 1857-58.

Lynchburg, a city in Campbell County, Virginia, is where R. H. Glass, postmaster, printed a provisional stamp and stamped envelopes when Virginia was in the Confederacy.

Macon, a city in Tuskegee County, Georgia, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps.

Marion, a city in Smyth County, Virginia, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed provisional stamps.

Massachusetts Bay Colony. See Boston.

Maumee River. This runs from Fort Wayne, Indiana, northward to Lake Erie, near Toledo,

Ohio, and passes through Defiance, Ohio. Near the Maumee rapids, west of Defiance, on Aug. 20, 1794, "Mad Anthony" Wayne and his troops defeated the Indians at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, so-called because the Indians concealed themselves behind fallen trees. This decisive engagement, a factor in the development of civilization in the Northwest, was commemorated (1929) by a 2c bearing General Wayne's likeness.

Mayport is a town in Duval County, Florida. There stands a monument erected in memory of the French Huguenots, or Protestants, who in 1562-65 established settlements at the mouth of the St. Johns River, where Mayport is situated, and on an island near what is now Beaufort, South Carolina.

The monument, with a glimpse of the St. Johns, is illustrated on the 5c of the 1924 Huguenot-Walloon commemorative series.

Jean Ribaut, who headed the Huguenots, arriving near St. Augustine, Florida, in 1562, called the St. Johns "the River of May."

Memphis, a city in Shelby County, Tennessee, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps and stamped envelopes.

Menlo Park, a town in Middlesex County, New Jersey, is where the incandescent lamp was born of the genius of Thomas Alva Edison. It was on Oct. 21, 1879, that the inventor completed his vacuum-filled bottle which gave light. "Edison's First Lamp", so inscribed, is pictured on a 2c issued in 1929 to commemorate "Electric Light's Golden Jubilee", also so inscribed.

Millbury, a town in Worcester County, Massachusetts, is where a postmaster's provisional stamp appeared (1847) before the first Government issue.

Milledgeville, a city in Baldwin County, Georgia, is where a Confederate States' postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Mississippi River. Glimpses of this great waterway are to be found on two stamps in a series carrying its name—the 1898 Trans-Mississippi issue commemorating the Trans-Mississippi Exposition in Omaha, Nebraska, that year. On the 1c is depicted Father Marquette, Jesuit explorer, beside the Mississippi; while the \$2 illustrates the bridge at St. Louis. The Mississippi traverses Louisiana Territory (*q.v.*).

Mobile, a city in a county of that name in Alabama, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps.

Monmouth is the name of a battle fought between the British and Washington's troops near Monmouth Court House, now Freehold, New Jersey, on June 28, 1778. In 1928 a 2c stamp was issued to commemorate the engagement. This was the 2c then current but overprinted "Molly Pitcher"—Mary Ludwig, a heroine of the Revolutionary War.

Montgomery, a city in Montgomery County, Alabama, is where T. Welsh, a Confederate States postmaster, issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Mt. Lebanon is Mount Lebanon, a town in Bienville County, Louisiana. There a postmaster's provisional stamp appeared during the Confederacy.

Nashville, a Tennessee city, is where W. D. McNish, postmaster, issued provisional stamps and stamped envelopes during the Confederacy.

Nebraska. See Kansas.

New Haven is a Connecticut city where a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared (1845) before the first Government issue.

New Orleans, a Louisiana city, is where J. L. Riddell, postmaster, printed provisional stamps during the Confederacy.

New Smyrna, a town in Volusia County, Florida, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued a provisional stamp.

Newtown. See Elmira.

New York is New York City, where a postmaster's provisional stamps appeared (1845) before the first Government issue; and where semi-official postal paper was printed in 1842-49.

The 1927 Lindbergh flight commemorative carries the city's name inscribed.

The famous Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, is pictured on the 15c of the 1922 series; on France's 1927 postal paper commemorating the visit by the American Legion to Paris; and on Uruguay's 1919 set issued to celebrate the coming of peace after the World War Armistice.

When an international philatelic exhibition was held in New York in 1926 the Government printed special sheets of the 1926 Battle of White Plains 2c commemorative in the exhibition hall. See White Plains.

It was at New York that the sloop "Restaurationen" arrived (Oct. 9, 1825) with the first shipload of Norwegian immigrants—an event postally commemorated a century later with two stamps, the 2c bearing a picture of the Norwegian vessel.

Niagara Falls. This scene of Nature's grandeur, on the Niagara River, New York, is illustrated on the 25c of the 1922 series.

Niagara River. A view of this waterway and its bridge between New York and Ontario Province, Canada, is to be found on the 5c of the 1901 Pan-American Exhibition commemoratives.

Ohio River. The magnificent engineering accomplishment of making navigable this waterway between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Mississippi River was postally commemorated by a 1929 2c depicting lock and dam. The inscribed dates, 1875 and 1929, indicate the period of time between beginning and completion.

Omaha. See Mississippi River.

Oriskany, inscribed on the Burgoyne 1927 2c commemorative (see Bennington), is a village in Oneida County, New York. The Battle of Oriskany (Aug. 6, 1777) was one of the important minor engagements in the American War of Independence.

Pacific Ocean. See Alaska. See San Francisco. Panama's 2c of 1915 illustrates Balboa's arrival at the Pacific.

Panama Canal. See San Francisco. See Canal Zone, Chapter IX. See Panama, Chapter XV.

Petersburg, a city in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, is where W. E. Bass, a Confederate States postmaster, issued a provisional stamp.

Philadelphia, a city in Pennsylvania, is where semi-official stamps appeared (1849-52).

Here the Declaration of Independence was signed—illustrated on the 24c of the 1869 issue.

When the Sesquicentennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1926 a special 2c had as its design the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall. A 2c stamped envelope appeared simultaneously.

Stamped envelopes were issued in 1876 on the occasion of the Centennial Exposition.

Philippines. See Chapter XV.

Pittsylvania C. H. Pittsylvania Court House, not on today's maps, was named after William Pitt, a British prime minister, and during the Civil War was the name of the county seat of Pittsylvania County, Virginia. A Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamps there. The town's present name is Chatham, also after Pitt, who was made Earl of Chatham. It is still the county seat.

Pleasant Shade is Pleasantshade, a town in Greensville County, Virginia. R. E. Davis, postmaster, issued a provisional stamp there during the Confederacy.

Plymouth, a town in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, entered philately by reason of the "Landing of the Pilgrims" design on the 2c of the 1920 series commemorating the tercentenary of the arrival of the Pilgrim Fathers. Their ship the

"Mayflower" is illustrated on the 1c, and "Signing of the Compact" on the 5c. See Provincetown.

Porto Rico. See Chapter XV.

Providence is a Rhode Island city where a postmaster's provisionals appeared (1846) before the first Government issue.

Provincetown, a village at the tip end of Cape Cod, Massachusetts, is where the Pilgrims first landed before proceeding on to Plymouth (*q.v.*). The Pilgrim Monument in Provincetown has never been illustrated postally.

Puerto Principe. See Chapter XV.

Raleigh, North Carolina's capital, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Rheatown, in Greene County, Tennessee, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp and stamped envelopes.

Richmond, a town in Fort Bend County, Texas, is where a Confederate States postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared.

Ringgold, a town in Catoose County, Georgia, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Rocky Mountains, extending from the Mexican frontier to the Arctic regions and traversing western United States, are thrice identified with our country's postal designs.

The 5c of the 1898 Trans-Mississippi Exposition series is inscribed "Frémont on the Rocky Mountains" and shows John Charles Frémont, American explorer, holding the United States flag as he

stands on a peak representing Frémont's Peak, the highest of the Wind River Mountains in the Rockies. That was in 1842.

The 50c of the same series illustrates "Western Miners Prospecting" in the mountains.

Sherman Hill, a high point on the trans-continental airway, is just west of Cheyenne, Wyoming. Located on Sherman Hill is the beacon light illustrated on the 1928 5c air mail stamp.

Rome. See Ft. Stanwix.

Salem in Massachusetts. See Boston.

Salem in North Carolina is part of the city of Winston-Salem, in Forsyth County. O. A. Keehl, a Confederate States postmaster, issued provisional stamped envelopes there.

Salem in Virginia is a town in Roanoke County. A Confederate States postmaster issued a provisional stamp there.

Salisbury, a city in Rowan County, North Carolina, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamped envelope.

San Francisco, a California city, is where the opening of the Panama Canal was celebrated (February to December, 1915) by the \$50,000,000 Panama-Pacific International Exposition. A series of special stamps appeared in 1912. On the 1c is a portrait of Balboa. The 2c presents a picture of the Panama waterway. The 5c shows San Francisco's Golden Gate. "Discovery of San Francisco Bay" is depicted on the 10c.

The Golden Gate is illustrated also on the 1922 20c.

Saranac Lakes, three lakes in the Adirondack Mountains, are in Franklin County, New York. They were selected for the winter sports section of the 1932 Olympic Games. See Los Angeles.

Saratoga. This is Saratoga Springs, a city in Saratoga County, New York. There the British commander Burgoyne surrendered on Oct. 17, 1777—the scene pictured on a 1927 commemorative 2c. See Bennington.

Sault Ste. Marie. See Great Lakes.

Savannah, a city in Chatham County, Georgia, is identified with a 1931 2c issued (belatedly) to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the death of General Casimir Pulaski, Polish patriot and a hero of the American Revolution, on Oct. 11, 1779, two days after he had been mortally wounded during the British attack on Savannah.

Savannah was the birthplace of Frémont. See Rocky Mountains.

Seattle is a city in Washington. See Alaska.

Selma, a city in Dallas County, Alabama, is where a Confederate States postmaster issued provisional stamped envelopes.

Sherman Hill, Wyo. See Rocky Mountains.

Spartanburg, a city in a county of that name in North Carolina, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed provisional stamps.

Statesville is a city in Iredell County, North Carolina. Provisional stamped envelopes were issued there by a Confederate States postmaster.

Steuben, a village in Oneida County, New York, was named after General Frederick William von

Steuben, German soldier who was the drillmaster of George Washington's Continental Army. A 1930 2c commemorates his birth two centuries earlier. Von Steuben died in Steuben, then called Steubenville, in 1794.

St. Louis, a Missouri city, has figured several times in philately.

The Louisiana Territory (*q.v.*) purchase exposition was held there in 1904.

A postmaster issued provisionals there (1845-47) before the first Government stamps appeared.

See Mississippi River.

Tellico Plains, a town in Monroe County, Tennessee, is where M. F. Johnson, a Confederate States postmaster, issued provisional stamps.

Thomasville is a town in Thomas County, Georgia. A Confederate States postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared there.

Tuscaloosa is a city in a county of that name in Alabama. A postmaster's provisional stamped envelope appeared there during the Confederacy.

Tuscumbia is a city in Colbert County, Alabama. In 1858 a postmaster's provisional stamped envelope was issued; and during the Confederacy a postmaster's provisional stamped envelopes appeared.

Uniontown, in Perry County, Alabama, is where a Confederate States postmaster printed a provisional stamp.

Unionville, in South Carolina, is now Union, in Union County. Provisional stamps were issued there by a Confederate States postmaster.

Valley Forge, a village in Chester County, Pennsylvania, was the scene of Washington's winter quarters in 1777-78. Washington kneeling in prayer is the design of a 1928 commemorative 2c inscribed "Valley Forge".

Vermont, the Green Mountain State, is in New England. See Bennington.

Victoria is a town in Victoria County, Texas. J. A. Moody, a Confederate States postmaster, issued provisional stamps there.

Vincennes, a city in Knox County, Indiana, and the site of the State's first settlement (1731-35), is where George Rogers Clark besieged and defeated the British post, Fort Sackville, in February, 1779, thus opening up the Northwest to American expansion. This military achievement is commemorated by a 2c stamp issued 150 years later (1929).

Virgin Islands. See Chapter XIX.

Washington, the nation's capital, in the District of Columbia, has been identified with philately numerous times.

It was named after George Washington, whose portrait has appeared on stamps oftener than that of any other American.

The 1922 pictorial series presents the Capitol (\$2), the Lincoln Memorial (\$1), and the Arlington Amphitheater and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier (50c).

In 1928 (Dec. 12-14) the International Civil Aeronautics Conference was held there, commemorative stamps appearing. See Kitty Hawk.

Sweden's Crown Prince unveiled in 1926 in Washington a statue, pictured on a commemorative 5c issued that year, erected in memory of John Ericsson, Swedish inventor and engineer who developed the U. S. S. Monitor which defeated the Confederate ironclad Merrimac on March 9, 1862.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where our country's regular stamps are printed, and the Philatelic Agency, where the Government sells unused stamps at their face values to collectors, are in Washington, as is the United States National Museum, where, in the Coin and Medal Hall, is maintained the Government's official collection of stamps, stamped envelopes and post cards of all nations.

Western Plains. These are typified in several designs. The 1898 Omaha Trans-Mississippi Exposition series illustrates "Farming in the West" (2c); "Indian Hunting Buffalo" (4c); "Troops Guarding Train" of emigrants (8c); "Hardships of Emigration" (10c); and "Western Cattle in Storm" (\$1). In the 1922 series, Great Hollowhorn Bear, an Indian chief, has his portrait on the 14c, and a buffalo is depicted on the 20c. "Harvesting" is pictured on the 75c parcel post stamp of 1912.

White Plains, now a city in Westchester County, New York, was the scene (Oct. 28, 1776) of a Revolutionary War battle between British and American forces. This engagement was commemorated 150 years later (1926) with a 2c depicting a gun crew in action. See New York.

Winnsborough, so inscribed on a Confederate States postmaster's provisional stamped envelope, is now Winnsboro, a city in Fairfield County, South Carolina.

Yorktown, in York County, Virginia, is where the British commander Lord Cornwallis surrendered (1781) to George Washington, terminating the American War of Independence. The 150th anniversary of this capitulation (Oct. 19) was postally commemorated in 1931.

Yukon. See Alaska.

In concluding this chapter the author calls the reader's attention to the point that there are no illustrations of United States stamps. This is because there is a Federal statute forbidding such design reproductions.

The law is one which American philatelists consider ridiculous. If someone wanted to counterfeit our country's postal paper he would not, in doing so, make use of printed reproductions but would utilize the originals, always available.

Moreover the law is decidedly unfair to the American publishers of philatelic literature for the reason that United States stamps are illustrated in foreign books and magazines which enter the United States to compete with those published at home.

CHAPTER XIX

UPPER SENEGAL TO ZURICH

United States, Offices in China. See China, United States Offices.

United States Administration of Cuba. See Cuba.

United States of Colombia. See Colombian Republic.

Upper Senegal and Niger. This was the name attached to French Soudan (*q.v.*) from 1904 to 1920. Thereafter Upper Senegal and Niger disappeared as a stamp-issuing land. All its stamps are inscribed both *Haut* (Upper) Senegal-Niger (or *Ht* Senegal-Niger) and *Afrique Orientale Française*, the latter because it is part of French West Africa. See Senegal.

Upper Silesia. Most of Silesia, an eastern European district, was before the World War within the German empire, while the rest was in Austria; thus there existed German Silesia and Austrian Silesia.

Philatelically, Upper Silesia corresponds to what was German Silesia, containing in some districts a large Polish population. Under the Treaty of Versailles a plebiscite was held (except in purely German sections). The voting showed a German majority in 664 districts and a Polish majority in 597 districts. It was this plebiscite which brought Upper Silesia (*Haute Silésie*) stamps, put forth under the administration of the *Commission de Gouvernement* (Commission Government) created

under the peace terms. The first were definitives on which we find inscribed both *Ober Schlesien* and *Gorny Slask* (respectively German and Polish for "Upper Silesia"). Official stamps were provided by overprinting, on German and Prussian postal paper, *C. I. H. S.* (*Commission Interalliée Haute Silésie*; Interallied Commission for Upper Silesia); or *C. H. H. S.* (*Commission Government of Upper Silesia*).

The definitives overprinted *Plébiscite 20 mars 1921* show the date of the balloting—March 20, 1921.

Eventually the League of Nations divided the territory between Germany and Poland, with a mixed commission assigned to administer it until 1936.

Poland's section comprises the southeastern part. Polish troops invaded this part in 1921, accounting for the "Issued Under Polish Occupation" stamps in the catalog.

Eastern Silesia as set down in the catalog is identified with what was *Österreichisch-Schlesien* (Austrian Silesia), once a duchy and crownland in the Austrian empire. It includes Teschen, a city long formerly disputed by the kings of Poland and Bohemia (the latter now synonymous with Czechoslovakia). After Austria's collapse, Teschen was claimed both by Poland and Czechoslovakia. Czech troops occupied part of Austrian Silesia in 1920 and stamps of Czechoslovakia were overprinted *S. O.* (*Silésie Orientale*: Eastern Silesia). In the catalog these are called plebiscite issues. However, actually, there was no plebiscite. One had been planned but

the Conference of Ambassadors at Paris (July 28, 1920) induced the Poles and the Czechs to divide the territory, and today the line of demarcation runs through Teschen.

Upper Silesia (Poland). See Upper Silesia.

Upper Silesia (Polish Occupation). See Upper Silesia.

Upper Volta (*Haute-Volta*) came into philatelic existence (1920) when Upper Senegal and Niger (*q.v.*) became known as French Soudan. Under Niger Territory (*q.v.*) it has been shown that earlier Upper Senegal and Niger stamps were overprinted for use in Niger Territory. Similarly such earlier postal paper was overprinted *Haute-Volta* for use in Upper Volta, which (1928) was given its first definitives. Upper Volta lies along the upper reaches of the Black Volta River and is terrain which, part of French Soudan, is now administered separately, just as is Niger Territory.

Uruguay (*República Oriental del Uruguay*: Republic East of the Uruguay River) lies south of Brazil, of which it was once a province, and is South America's smallest independent state. All its stamps have been those of a republic.

The 1895 series presents the Fortress of Montevideo (2 pesos) and Montevideo's Cathedral (3p). New York's Statue of Liberty is pictured on the 1919 peace commemoratives and Montevideo's harbor on the regular 1919 set. The republic's House of Parliament features two 1925 dedication commemoratives. On three 1927 values is Montevideo's new general post office. The 1930 independence

commemorative pictorials offer a glimpse of the Rio Negro (5 milesimos); Montevideo's public square (3 centesimos); Montevideo as it appeared in 1830 (20c), and the Montevideo of 1930 (50c).

Urundi. See Belgian East Africa.

Üsküb, formerly in European Turkey, is now Skoplje, a department in southern Serbia, Yugoslavia. See Monastir.

Valona, or Avlona, is a seaport town in independent Albania. When Albania was part of Turkey, Italy maintained a postal system there. See Italian Offices in the Turkish Empire.

Van Couver Island. See British Columbia and Van Couver Island.

Van Diemen's Land. See Tasmania.

Vathy is the capital of Samos, an Aegean Sea island belonging to Greece. When Samos (*q.v.*) was part of Turkey, France maintained a post office in Vathy during the capitulations (see British Offices in the Turkish Empire). See Levant, French.

Vatican City. See Roman States.

Veglia, the largest of a group of islands in the Gulf of Quarnero in the Adriatic Sea, was occupied by Gabriele d'Annunzio's forces (1920) during the dispute over Fiume (*q.v.*).

Venezuela lies east of Colombia in South America. Its earliest stamps were those of *Federacion Venezolana*, a federation. A Federal republic was established in 1864. See Carupano. See Guayana.

Ciudad Bolivar, the capital, is pictured on the 1928 10 centimos. Air stamps present a map of the country.



Venezuela mapped on
an air stamp

Victoria, Texas. See United States.

Victoria, in southeastern Australia, is one of the six Federal governments of the Commonwealth of Australia (see Australia). Named after Queen Victoria, it was separated from New South Wales in 1851, Victoria's first postal paper appearing (1850) during the agitation which led to the founding of the new colony.

Virgin Islands (*Las Virgenes*, so named by Columbus, the discoverer, in honor of St. Ursula and her companions) are a group of about 100 small isles in the West Indies and are divided between Great Britain and the United States.

Those of Britain form (except the island called Sombrero) one of the five presidencies of the Leeward Islands (*q.v.*) and have had their own stamps since 1866.

Those of the United States are St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, which formerly comprised Danish West Indies (*q.v.*) and which the United States purchased from Denmark in 1917; since then, American stamps have been used on those three islands.

Vladivostok is a Russian city. See Far Eastern Republic.

Vryburg. See Cape of Good Hope.

Wadhwan is a petty native state in Bombay, India, and now uses India's stamps.

Wallachia. This is Walachia, which joined Moldavia (*q.v.*) in forming Rumania. See Roumania.

Wallis and Futuna Islands. The Wallis archipelago, named after Samuel Wallis, who discovered

the islands in 1767, lies northeast of Fiji in the Pacific. The group includes the Horne Islands, southwest of the Wallis isles, and these Horne Islands are Alofa, and Fotuna, or Futuna.

Wallis and Futuna came into postal existence when (1920) stamps of New Caledonia, which administers the islands, were overprinted *Iles Wallis et Futuna*.

Warsaw (*Warszawa*) is the northern central province of independent Poland and was formerly a government of Russian Poland. It contains the city of Warsaw, the republic's capital. Stamps locally in use there were overprinted *Poczta Polska* (postage of Poland) in 1918 prior to the birth of the republic.

Wasa. See Finland.

Wenden. See Livonia.

Western Australia is one of the six Federal governments of the Commonwealth of Australia (see Australia). The government was established in 1829 and a century later Australia commemorated the founding by issuing a stamp illustrated with the swan which is on nearly all of Western Australia's stamps—symbolical of Western Australia's Swan River. See page 47 for Illustration.

Western Ukraina. See Ukraina.

Western Ukraina (Roumanian Occupation). See Ukraina.

West Prussia. See Marienwerder.

White Russia. This is the White Russia Socialist Soviet Republic established on Feb. 5, 1919. When the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Soviet

Russia) adopted its constitution (1923), White Russia became a constituent state of the Union. White Russia is in the center of the Union's western frontier, opposite Poland. See Russia.

Winnsborough, S. C. See United States.

Wolmaranstad. See Transvaal.

Wrangel Army. This of course is not a country. Peter Nicholaievich Wrangel, a Russian general, was appointed (1920) commander of the Volunteer Army (see South Russia) after Gen. Denikin's disastrous retreat. Military successes by the Bolshevik forces compelled the evacuation of Wrangel's army, and thousands of refugees fled to Turkey, Egypt and Yugoslavia. The "Wrangel Issues" listed under Russia in the catalog were provided for use by Wrangel's forces and the refugees.

Wurtemberg. This is Württemberg (*Volksstaat Württemberg*: People's State of Württemberg), a territory of the German republic. See German Empire.

Yca, or Ica, is a Peruvian city, capital of a department of the same name. See Chilean Occupation of Peru.

Yemen is a former Turkish province in southwestern Arabia and is now an independent imamate.

Yucatan. See Mexico.

Yunnan (China). Yunnan is a southwestern Chinese province. Overprinted Chinese stamps were in use there (1926) during a silver currency emergency, to prevent exploitation. See China, Offices in Manchuria.

Yunnan Fou. See China, French Offices.

Yunnansen. See China, French Offices.

Zambesia. This is the philatelic designation for the Zambezie Company, organized to open up that part of the territory of Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique, *q.v.*) which lies along the Zambezi River.

Zanzibar, French Offices. In 1906 Great Britain assumed a more direct control over its protectorate (see Zanzibar); the administration was reorganized and foreign consular jurisdiction was abolished. This development brought an end to the existence of the French postal system in the protectorate.

Zanzibar, an island off eastern Africa, has, with Pemba and other adjacent islands, been a British protectorate since 1890, under administration by the British Colonial Office but ruled by a native sultan. See British East Africa.

A view of Zanzibar's port is on the 1908 10 rupees and higher values.

Zelaya. See Càbo Gracias à Dios.

Zululand, once a powerful and warlike native kingdom in southeastern Africa, is now the north-eastern part of the province of Natal, Union of South Africa.

After a long period of fighting between British and Zulus, Great Britain in 1887 annexed all of Zululand except New Republic (*q.v.*) and a year later Zululand received its first stamps—British postal paper overprinted "Zululand". Its philatelic record ended when (1897) it was handed over to Natal.

Zurich. See Switzerland.

INDEX AND GLOSSARY

Treaties and wars which have led to geographical and political evolution are listed under Treaties and Wars, respectively. Under Mandates are set forth the mandate countries, and under Plebiscites will be found the names of countries where plebiscites have brought postal paper. Under Occupation are references to lands which have been occupied with stamps resulting. The illustrations in this book are indexed, alphabetically by countries, under Illustrations.

Names of persons are printed in **bold face** type and all foreign words are in *italics*.

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